THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 133. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE LAST HOPE OF PARIS

The Imperial Correspondence.

How France was Deluded.

Burning of the Varieties Theatre.

The Delaware Whipping Post.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

IS PARIS LOST!

No Hope without the Assistance of a Relieving Army.

An article published by the Paris *Figaro* on the 11th of November is reproduced in the *Moniteur du Seine-et-Oise*, which appears at Versailles under the auspices of the Prussian authorities. The *Figaro* heads its article with the question, "Are we Lost?" and proceeds to examine into the real position of the capital. It says:—

In a material point of view, the position of Paris is not improving; if our intrenchments are pushed on with activity the Prussians are still more active. Besides, we have already consumed a certain quantity of our provisions; fresh meat is becoming scarce; we are about to rely upon salt meat, and we know not, thanks to the reticence of the Government, how long that resource will be open to us. In a moral point of view, our position has not improved. Some people are completely depressed, and are ready to give themselves up bound hand and foot to the Prussians, while others retain the old self-estimation and the old belief that Europe is looking on and admiring them.

Paris cannot be delivered of itself, as every sensible man is convinced. In vain we are told that the number of our garrison is equal to that of the besiegers. Place on one side 100 of our pieces of 12, and on the other 100 of Krapp's guns. Then on either side there would be 100 cannon, but still the forces would not be equal. We can successfully resist the Prussian army; we cannot hope to compel it to raise the siege. The soldiers of the Loire themselves and the Gardes Mobiles—very superior to the National Guards—are still not equal to the German troops in *ensemble* and discipline. If we admit for a moment that we can break the line of investment, do we not know that the country, for a space of thirty leagues round, has been wasted, and that the bloody sacrifice necessary to attain that end will not enable us to revictual Paris for a single day?

The whole question, then, is to know whether we have or not a relieving army which is approaching to our aid. Without it all our efforts will be useless. We shall, doubtless, kill many Prussians, but the enemy will kill many Frenchmen, and the loss of Paris will not be averted by a single day.

We are not yet lost, but we are upon the declivity which leads to great catastrophes. If we have written these lines it is to arrive at this conclusion. If the provinces abandon Paris, Paris is under no obligation uselessly to sacrifice herself, and may without dishonor seek to treat upon her own account.

MORE NAPOLEONIC REVELATIONS.

How the French Government Was Deluded in Regard to Germany's Strength.

A collection of despatches and other documents found at St. Cloud, and extending from the 29th of June to the 28th of July, has just been published at Berlin. They are interesting as supplying some missing links in the history of the war, and also as showing the way in which the French Government was deluded by its agents with regard to public feeling in Germany.

As early as the 29th of June, the Minister of Marine was inquiring as to the stores of clothing available for a campaign in the North. On the 6th of July, the date of the Duc de Gramont's memorable declaration, so offensive to Prussia, Count Persigny cordially congratulated the Emperor, remarking, "All France will follow you; the enthusiasm is unanimous," while M. Ollivier informed him that the declaration had been received with immense applause. "Even the Left," he wrote, "with the exception of a very small number, affirmed that it would support the Government." The excitement at the first moment even outstripped its goal.

On the 8th of July the Government sent orders for an intelligent man to be sent to Rastadt to see what the Baden Custom-House officers on the Rhine were doing.

On the 15th the Prefect of Perpignan reported that war was ardently desired by the whole population, even the republicans predicting the commencement of hostilities in a week, and that the soldiers would celebrate the Napoleon *fete* (August 15) at Berlin. "Nobody," he said, "doubts the favorable issue of the war; there is confidence everywhere, alike in the towns and in the smallest villages." On that very day war was declared.

On the 16th the Prefect of Marseilles reported a great torchlight demonstration of 15,000 persons, and cries of "A bas la Prusse!" "A Berlin!" the crowd being electrified.

On the 17th the Empress wrote to her mother, the Countess Montijo, at Madrid:—"Louis will set out in a few days with his father for the army. I wish you to send him your blessing before his departure. Do not be anxious. I am perfectly calm. He must do his duty and honor to his name." On the 17th the "Marseillaise," so long forbidden as revolutionary, was sanctioned.

On the 21st a despatch was sent from Metz to the *Gaulois*, "Calling out of the landwehr difficult, conscripts weep, great fear of the French, especially the of Turcos; they are carried off by force in wagons."

BURNING OF A THEATRE.

The "Varieties" at New Orleans Destroyed by Fire—Hard Luck of a Philadelphia Manager—Loss of Life—A Philadelphia Fireman Injured.

The burning of the Varieties Theatre has been already reported by telegraph. The New Orleans *Republican* of the 2d inst. has the following particulars:—

Between four and five o'clock yesterday morning persons in the vicinity of the Varieties Theatre discovered it to be on fire, as smoke issued from the doors and windows froating on the alley. In a very few minutes after the discovery, flames burst forth with great fury. Apparently the fire originated in the property room, or somewhere about the stage, where there was plenty of combustible material to feed the fire.

An alarm was promptly given, but all efforts seemed of no avail. The firemen labored manfully and unceasingly, but water appeared to have little effect on the burning building. The devouring element soon destroyed the theatre, leaving nothing but debris and skeleton walls. Scarcely any property was saved.

Members of the dramatic company are sufferers in losses of portions of their wardrobes. All the properties belonging to the establishment were lost. Scarcely a piece of furniture seems to have been rescued from the club-room on the ground floor, or from behind the scenes above. When the firemen arrived the smoke inside the building was so dense as to prevent any one from entering.

The saddest portion of our record is yet to be made. Several of No. 14's men were fighting the fire, unconscious and thoughtless of the great calamity then impending over their heads. A portion of the theatre wall fell, crushing every thing in its way. John Connors, foreman, of Philadelphia, was struck down by brick and timbers and injured, but not so seriously as to lay him up, as he was out during the day. One of his hands is burned. Near him stood J. D. Nicholson, a member of his company, Unfortunately his position was just where the greatest weight fell, and he was buried beneath the ruins, killed so suddenly that he could not have been aware of intense pain. Colonel Roy, Superintendent of Streets, learning that some men were buried beneath the rubbish, soon gathered gangs of laborers and put them to work on the heated piles. They soon found the body of Nicholson, which was so charred and bruised as to be almost unrecognizable.

Insurance on the Varieties building, $43,500; on furniture, stores, fixtures, and club-room, $6000; insurance on wardrobe, stage fixtures, furniture, etc., $14,500. This amount is divided among the various home insurance offices, averaging about $3500 each. The original cost of the building was between $75,000 and $80,000. It is estimated that the association is covered by insurance to the amount of two-thirds of the property destroyed.

Mr. Crickard, the lessee of the theatre, is perhaps the heaviest sufferer, as he had expended the sum of $7000 in recent alterations, extensions, and improvements of various kinds. He had also advanced to Mr. Lewis Baker, the manager, the sum of $5500 to go abroad and to procure his present company and inaugurate the season. On this amount Mr. Crickard had $3000 insured.

PILLORY AND POST.

Saturday's Floggings at New Castle.

Four men were placed in the pillory and eight were flogged at New Castle, on Saturday, in the presence of a crowd, many of whom expressed a brutish delight at the disgraceful spectacle, but many more, we are glad to say, turned away in disgust, denouncing the barbarism which makes the bad worse, and leaves no spark of self-respect in a man's nature for philanthropy or Christianity to appeal to.

The first man placed in the pillory was a white man named James Johnson, convicted of a murderous assault on Edwin Francis. He stood his hour out alone, then came Thomas Johns and Joseph Robinson, colored, convicted of assault with intent to kill on each other, who stood one hour, and they were followed by William Willey, colored, who also stood one hour, he having been convicted of assault with intent to kill on Thomas Johns. This occupied the pillory up to 1 o'clock. The new Sheriff seems to extend his race sympathies to convicts, and therefore did not facilitate matters by putting them through two at a time. Ex-Sheriff Richardson had no such scruples, and pilloried white and black beside each other without compunction.

After the pillory scene was over the whipping commenced. All the persons had been convicted of larceny, and they were flogged in the following order:—Lewis Finney, colored, 20 lashes; John D. Davis, colored, 20 lashes; William Camphor, colored, 20 lashes; Andrew Empsen, colored, 20 lashes; William Lally, colored, 10 lashes; Henry J. Clifton, white, 20 lashes; Charles H. Lee, colored, 10 lashes; George Maherd, colored, 20 lashes.

The new Sheriff lays on the cat o'nine tails with more vigor than his predecessor did, but still with nothing like the barbarous severity which used to characterize these disgraceful proceedings.—*Wilmington Commercial, 5th inst.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Opinions of the New York Press.

FROM THE "TRIBUNE."

We cannot doubt that General Grant's second annual message will be read with hearty approval by a great majority of his countrymen and with interest and pride by them all. The prominent features of his administration had already commanded popular approbation, but this message will still more endear the President to the hearts of his countrymen. He is Abraham Lincoln's lineal successor, and the popular heart beats in unison with his aspirations and his efforts.

FROM THE "SUN."

The first thought that occurs to one after reading the message is that it is a poverty stricken document. It tells us much that we already knew, but leaves us in the dark on subjects about which we would like to be informed.

FROM THE "TIMES."

The message transmitted yesterday by the President to Congress is the best answer to those who insist that the mission of the Republican party is ended, or who impugn General Grant's fitness for interpreting the wishes and promoting the interests of the people. The policy set forth is at once positive and practical.

FROM THE "HERALD."

To be a good politician, statesman, or shoemaker, you must learn the trade. But this message indicates the turning over of a new leaf by General Grant, as the head of his party—that he has been learning the trade—and it may be that he will yet astonish his limping supporters on his strategy and tactics, action and activity, as master of the political field. We think he has fairly knocked away the underpinning of the revenue reformers.

FROM THE "WORLD."

General Grant's annual message is a document which needs a good deal of winnowing to separate the small amount of grain from the heap of chaff in which it is buried. The greater portion of it is history; but history neither new nor well told. Three-fourths of the message might be retrenched without any chasm in the public knowledge. The document, as a whole, is a heavy blue-book, without the specific statements and detailed information which render blue-books valuable.

So far as this message deviates from commonplace and dull historical statement, it deviates into extravagance.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, ETC.—M. Thomas & Sons sold the following real estate and stocks, at noon to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

Pew No. 41 middle aisle St. Stephen's Church	$270·00
1 share Consolidation National Bank	47·00
185 shares Philadelphia and Erie Land Co.	10·50
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	95·75
75 shares Central National Bank	123·00
15 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad, preferred	19·00
7 shares Reliance Insurance Co.	46·00
22 shares Schuylkill Navigation Co., preferred	15·75
160 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.	29·50
$1217·38 bond Philadelphia Cannel Coal Co.	300·00 lot.
1 share Amateur Drawing Room (Seventeenth st.	350·00
38 shares Empire Transportation Co.	57·00
$18,000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad of Virginia	23 per ct.
11 shares West Jersey Railroad Co.	60·50
100 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.	·65
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	6·25
Tenth (South), No. 805—Brick Dwelling, Carter, Nos. 205 and 207, below Chestnut, between Second and Third—Five-story Brick Building	450·00
Richmond, Northeast corner of Allegheny avenue—Desirable Lot	1500·00
Kelton, No. 109—Two Brick Dwellings	3500·00

ARREST OF A POLICEMAN.—Harbor Policeman Peter Ehrenberg was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him him with a violation of the election laws in the State of New Jersey. This morning he was taken across the river for a further hearing before U. S. Commissioner Cassady.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Sorties from Paris.

The Army of the Loire.

The Black Sea Question.

Gortschakoff and Granville.

A Conference to be Held.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Black Sea Trouble—Earl Granville's Answer to Prince Gortschakoff's Second Note.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The following is the full text of Earl Granville's answer to the second note of Prince Gortschakoff. It is addressed to Sir A. Buchanan, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and dated "Foreign Office, Nov. 28:"—

SIR:—The Russian Ambassador has read and given to me a copy of a despatch of Prince Gortschakoff of the date of 8-20th November. It is not necessary for her Majesty's Government to recur to the important question of international law raised by the circular of Prince Gortschakoff, as they have nothing to add to the declaration on that subject which they have already made.

His Excellency has been good enough to appeal to my knowledge of facts which, his Excellency states, prevented that consultation and agreement with other parties to the treaty which Russia would have preferred. I am aware that suggestions for congresses to settle other European questions have been made and not adopted. It has also been stated to me that intimations have been given to some of my predecessors that in the case of certain contingencies—which, however, have never occurred—such as the possession of the principalities by Austria, Russia would feel bound to question some of the provisions of the treaty of 1856.

But I am ignorant of any occasion on which Russia—the party most interested—has proposed in any way to this country that a relaxation of the treaty should be taken into consideration I cannot, therefore, admit that the Imperial Government can justify this proceeding by the failure of efforts which have never been made.

The courteous language in which Prince Gortschakoff's despatch is written, his assurances of the manner in which he would have preferred to open this question, and his declaration of the strong desire for a confirmation of good relations between the two nations as particularly important at this time, encourage her Majesty's Government in the belief that the obstacle to such relations will be removed.

They observe that his Excellency describes the declaration which has been made by Russia as an abrogation of a theoretical principle without immediate application. If these words are to be construed into an announcement that Russia has formed and stated her own opinion of her rights, but has no intention of acting in conformity with it without due concert with the other powers, they go far to close the controversy in which the two Governments have been engaged.

Her Majesty's Government have no objection to accept the invitation which has been made by Russia to a conference, upon the understanding that it assemble without any foregone conclusion as to its result. In such a case Her Majesty's Government will be glad to consider with perfect fairness and the respect due to a great and friendly power, any proposals which Russia may have to make.

You will read and give a copy of this despatch to Prince Gortschakoff. I am etc., GRANVILLE.

The War in France.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Major Maclean sends me word from Tours to-day that General d'Aurelles de Paladines has written to the Bishop of Orleans (Monseigneur Dupanloup):—

"We have had a series of successes; I do not say of victories, reserving that word for to-morrow. To-day a general engagement is likely to take place to effect a junction between the armies of Paris and of the Loire near Etampes."

THE FIGHTING ON THE MARNE.

A courier here to-night from M. M. Scherer, at Versailles, on the night of the 3d (Saturday), brings me details of the fighting on the 30th November (Wednesday) and the 2d of December (Friday).

The French now hold a line stretching from Brie-sur-Marne to Champigny, across the neck of the peninsula formed by the bend of the Marne (in front of the Bois de Vincennes). At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 2d the 2d and 11th Prussian Army Corps, and three brigades of the Wurtembergers attacked Brie-sur-Marne and Champigny. They captured the French positions at the former place and a part of the French positions at the latter. At 10 o'clock the French advanced to regain these positions.

A SIX HOURS' CONFLICT.

The battle raged for six hours, when the Prussians were finally driven out both from Brie-sur-Marne and from Champigny. They were also repulsed from the positions of Villiers-sur-Marne (between Brie and Champigny) and of Coneilly (a small hill wooded and crowned with a chateau, to the southeast of Champigny). The latter position, however, finally remained in the possession of the Germans.

THE FRENCH NORTH OF PARIS.

To the north of Paris the French also hold Gennevilliers (on the road between Colombes and Villeneuve-la-Garenne, in the peninsula formed by the bend of the Seine from Argenteuil to St. Denis) and Epnal les-St. Denis (on the north bank of the Seine, near the same point. These positions were captured from the Germans on the 30th.

THE LOSSES OF THE GERMANS.

The losses of the Germans in the two days' fighting (of Wednesday and Friday) were 6500 men. The Saxons lost 2000 men, the Second Prussian Army Corps 2600, and the Wurtembergers 1700. The losses of the French are not known at Versailles.

WHAT THE GERMANS THINK.

A general officer of the German army at Versailles said to our correspondent:—"Trochu can afford to lose six men to our three; if he goes on in this fashion, we shall be all used up, and he will have 50,000 left."

WIDENING THE CIRCLE.

The German line of investment on the south and east is now established considerably further back from Paris than it was before these engagements.

PARIS COMMUNICATING WITH TOURS.

Our correspondent from Tours sends me word to-day (December 4) that the Government has despatches from the headquarters of General d'Aurelles de Paladines to the 3d, and from Paris to the 2d.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE ON FRIDAY.

On Friday (the 2d) the 15th French Army Corps, commanded by General Polhes, and the 16th, commanded by General Reyan, had an engagement with a German force, which consisted of two divisions of General von der Tann's Bavarian army, the 1st (Munich) Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Stephen, and the 2d (Augsburg) Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Count von Roppenheim, supported by General Albrecht von Itolberg's Prussian cavalry division and General von Wittich's 22d Prussian Infantry Division. The battle lasted all day without any decisive result. The French fought with extraordinary courage and great skill. At nightfall the 15th Corps held Artenay, and the 16th Corps positions extending northward along the line of the Paris and Orleans railway to Bazoches.

THE ARMY OF PARIS UP TO FRIDAY.

The despatch received from Paris states that the advantages gained by General Vinoy and General Ducrot are highly important. On the 29th (Tuesday) General Vinoy, with two divisions of the 2d Army Corps, was perfectly successful in cutting his way south from Paris as far as Rungis (a village six miles south of Paris, where are the fountain-heads of the water of the aqueduct of Arcueil). He only retired again in order to allow General Ducrot to overcome the obstacles retarding his further advance (the sudden rise of the river Marne, already telegraphed). The fight on the 2d was really a defeat of the Germans, General Ducrot maintaining his positions on the left bank of the Marne.

THE GERMANS ASK FOR A TRUCE.

The German losses on the 29th and 30th of November and the 2d of December were immense. General Trochu granted an armistice of two hours (to bury the dead), at the request of the Germans.

The Recent Sorties from Paris—Loss of the Wurtembergers.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 5.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Versailles writes on the 2d instant:—"The fighting on the 30th was as hard as any in the whole war. The French consider it a partial triumph, because they took one hundred prisoners and occupied positions far in advance of their former line of outposts.

"In the sortie between the Seine and Marne, the French had an overwhelming force. The Wurtembergers lost 700 men, but retook much of the lost ground. The prisoners taken were Saxons The French sortie comprised four whole divisions. No efforts could wholly drive them back."—*N. Y. World.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Republican Caucus.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, for the purpose of appointing a committee to revise the Senate committees, and prepare the order of business. It was expected that some objection would be made to Senator Schurz coming into the caucus, but he was received as cordially as any other Senator.

After general conversation about the business of the session a resolution was offered to appoint a committee of five to prepare a list of committees for the session. The attendance, however, was so meagre, and so much time was consumed in general discussion that nothing was done and the caucus adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman, which it is thought will be to-morrow or next day.

The Committee of Ways and Means had their first session to-day. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was referred to them yesterday, came up for consideration. The various recommendations therein contained were discussed at some length, but no definite action was taken. It seems doubtful whether a majority of the committee will agree to the bill providing for the issue of three hundred million more five per cent. bonds, as recommended by the Secretary, in place of the four and four and a half. per cents., and making the interest payable yearly instead of semi-annually.

FROM THE WEST.

Cincinnati Tobacco Association.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—J. R Spence was elected President of the Cincinnati Tobacco Association to-day.

Building Blown Down.

Part of the west wall of a four-story stone front building erecting at the corner of Vine and Front streets was blown down last night at half-past 8 o'clock by the high winds which have been raging throughout to-day. Like the gas building, injured earlier, it was about ready for the roof. So far as known no one was hurt. Telegraphic accounts from all directions state that severe winds have prevailed since 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Obituary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—Hon. Jeremiah Sullivan, Judge of the Criminal Court at Madison, Ind., died suddenly of heart disease last night. He held Court yesterday as usual.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Bills were introduced:—

By Mr. Harlan, to authorize the election of a delegate to Congress from the Indian Territory.

By Mr. Scott (Pa.), to repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1870, as continues the income tax after December 31, 1869.

By Mr. Fenton (N. Y.), authorizing the Postmaster-General to continue in the use of the postal service a patented device for postmarking, and for the more effectual cancellation of postal stamps.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Sherman (Ohio), was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the regulations prescribed by him for the transportation of goods in bond from foreign countries through the United States to Canada.

In order to complete informally the revision of the standing committees the Senate at 12:35 adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Messrs. Frank Morey, of Louisiana, Charles H. Holmes, of New York, and William P. Wolf, of Iowa, members elected to fill vacancies, presented themselves and took the oath of office.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill to repeal the income tax. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Like bills were introduced by Messrs. Kellogg and Myers.

A resolution for a new drawing of seats was offered by Mr. Stiles, and was laid on the table by a vote of 99 to 82.

The bill passed by the Senate last session extending the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield came up as the regular order of business in the morning hour. It extends the term of the grant for seven years from May, 1869, provided that thirty miles be completed within eighteen months and thirty miles every year thereafter.

The bill was explained and advocated by Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota.

The bill was further explained and advocated by Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, who stated in reply to questions by Mr. Welker, that the length of the road originally was 500 miles, that nearly 200 miles are already completed and in running order, that the remainder was under contract, and that the quantity of land required will be about 1,000,000 acres.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) opposed the bill, declaring it to be but a continuation of the swindling system by which the public lands have been given away to private corporators. The pretended renewal was simply an entirely new grant, the original grant having been forfeited by non-action.

Mr. Ela (N. H.) desired to offer an amendment making a land grant for railroads in New Hampshire, but Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, who had charge of the bill, declined to admit it.

Mr. Julian (Ind.) desired to have the bill amended so as to exclude the timbered land from the grant.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) also desired to have the coal and iron lands excluded from the grant, and to require the railroad company to sell the land to actual settlers only and in quantities not exceeding a quarter section at not exceeding $2·50 an acre.

Mr. Van Wyck, (N. Y.,) argued that as to 55 miles of the railroad contemplated by the bill, it was a new grant, not the renewal of an old one.

Mr. Wilson denied that it was so to the extent of more than 25 miles.

In reply to Mr. Wood, he argued that as it was now admitted that the public lands should go to the actual settlers, Congress should adopt that policy which would prove most advantageous to the settlers, and that was the opening up of communication by railroads.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Stocks quiet. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 110⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107½; do. 1864, do., 106⅜; do, 1865, do. 106⅜; do. 1865, new, 109⅛; do. 1867, 109¼; do. 1868, 109⅛; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 67½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91½; Erie, 24½; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express Co., 64¾; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 93; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 110¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 44¼.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Cotton—Middling uplands, 15@15⅛c.; lower middlings, 14½c. Flour active; Howard street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $5@6·50; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5@6·75; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·25; Wheat firmer; choice white, $1·70@1·75; good to prime, $1·30@1·60; prime to choice red, $1·55@1·75; fair to good, $1·25@1·45; common, $1·10@1·20; Ohio and Indiana, $1·35@1·38. Corn steady; white, 71@72c.; yellow, 72@73c. Oats dull and lower at 48@49c. Rye unchanged. Provisions—no business. Whisky active at 90c.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Republican Caucus

The Organization of Committees.

Proceedings of Congress.

New England Affairs.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Mayoralty Elections.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Several cities in Massachusetts elected Mayors yesterday, as follows:—

Cambridge—H. R. Hardinge. Chelsea—J. W. Fletcher. Taunton—D. L. Mitchell. Fall River—Samuel L. Brown. Haverhill—Whittier re-elected. Lawrence—Mr. Davis.

These elections are destitute of political significance.

Fire in Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 6.—A fire this morning destroyed a building owned by William and G. Walker, and used as a flour and grain storehouse, with its contents. The building was occupied by G. F. Colton & Co., flour and grain dealers, who lose $8000; insurance, $4500. J. H. Pearson & Co., commission merchants, loss small; N. S. Bacheldor, flour and dried apples; loss, $4500; insured. L. D. Brownshot; loss, $2000; insured. G. Walker, agricultural implements; loss, $2000; insurance, $15,000. Buckeye Mowing Machine Company; loss, $1000; insurance, $700. Total loss about $35,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The Appropriation Committee

held a session to-day and resolved to commence work at once, in order to get the appropriation bills through. There is a disposition to cut down the appropriations below the estimates in the same proportion as last year The Democrats expect to make some capital out of the fact that the estimates are larger this year than last, but it will be shown that this is owing to the fact that there are no unexpended balances to fall back on.

The Letter of Admiral Porter

to the President, which appears to-day, is generally regarded very weak. Porter's friends regret that he either wrote such a letter or allowed it to be made public. The effect of this correspondence will injure his confirmation as admiral, and may result in defeating him.

Contested Seat in Congress.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Information has been received that Lewis McKenzie will contest the seat of E. M. Braxton, who has received the election certificate to the next Congress from the Alexandria district of Virginia.

Alexander Rives has given notice that he will contest the election of R. W. Duke in the Petersburg district, both for the remainder of this Congress and the next Congress.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Lost at Sea.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—The agents of the Cromwell Steamship Line announce that the steamer General Meade was spoken off Key West on December 2, by the pilot boat Invincible, which reported that the crew of the Mariposa had been picked up.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 6.—The tannery of Hoyt Bros., of New York, at Shokan, Ulster county, was burned on Sunday night. Loss, $10,000. One man was seriously injured.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Cotton dull; sales of 1500 bales at 15½c. Flour firm; sales of 9500 barrels State at $5@6·35; Ohio at $5·90@6·35; Western at $5@6·35. Wheat firm but quiet; sales of 45,000 bushels new spring at $1·37@1·38; winter red and amber Western at $1·45@1·46. Corn steady; sales of 36,000 bushels new mixed Western at 75@76c. Oats dull; sales of 27,000 bushels Ohio at 61@62c.; Western at 60@61c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess, $22@22·25. Lard quiet and steady; steam rendered, 12½@13c.; kettle, 13@13½c. Whisky quiet at 89¼@90c.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The President's Message and the Canadian Fisheries.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 6.—The papers this morning, commenting on the President's message, say in reference to the enforcement of Canadian rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence that the President does not found his objections against the action of our Government upon the seizure of vessels actually engaged in fishing within forbidden boundaries, but on seizures and examinations of vessels suspected of designs to violate the regulations of the Canadian Government.

He states that while the Canadian act permits of such seizures and examinations, the law has not yet been put in force, and he is resolved to postpone action until actual offense has been given. Whether such seizures and examinations form a necessary part of the police duty of our navy is a question for the Government to consider.

We need hardly say, however, that if these proceedings are necessary to the driving out of intruders upon our waters the law ought to be enforced, whatever objections may be made by the American Government, and in spite of threats of retaliation which the President holds out that Canadian vessels will be refused admission in American ports, and that the bonded system, as it is called, under which Canadian merchandise passes through the States is to be suspended, will not have the slightest effect in preventing the assertion of the just rights of Canada in the waters of the Gulf.

The number of Canadian vessels entering American ports is quite insignificant. The stoppage of the bonding system might cause some inconvenience to individuals in Canada, but it would enormously benefit other parties, and the chief injury would fall upon the American transportation lines. President Grant may try these measures of coercion whenever he likes. He will not cause the people of Canada to abate their claims one jot or tittle.

The President asserts the right of the United States to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. It is hardly worth while to dispute this claim. Whatever rights the American people may possess to the navigation of the river, they certainly have none to the canal along its bank. Whenever a request has been made to permit the passage of an American vessel down the river, it has always been granted, and the President can hardly allege therefore that eight States on the lakes, of which he makes so much, have been seriously injured by the denial of his claim.

It is in coming up the river, we beg to inform his Excellency, that the trouble arises. Perhaps he has never made the trip from Kingston to Montreal. We assure him that, without the use of our canal, the Americans would obtain wonderfully little vantage from the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Defrauding the Revenue.

Army and Navy Orders.

The Manhattan Gas Co.

Serious Steamer Collision.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Defrauding the Revenue.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Collector of Customs at San Francisco reported to-day to the Secretary of the Treasury the seizure of $4000 worth of opium, which was being smuggled into that city by a passenger on board a vessel from Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

Manhattan Gas Company.

In response to a letter from Charles Roome, President of the Manhattan Gas Light Company of New York, announcing an appeal from the assessment of $26,538·73 for gas sold during October last upon the ground that the act of 1872 repealing all laws imposing taxes on sales repeals the tax on gas sold, Acting Commissioner Douglass, quoting the laws and various sections imposing a tax on gas and also sections repealing portions of said laws, is of opinion that the question of the liability of the Manhattan Gas Company, in common with all other gas companies in the country, to be assessed and pay taxes on all gas manufactured and consumed or sold by them, is too plain to admit of any question, but if the Manhattan Gas Light Company is of a different opinion, and such is a decision of the court, the Internal Revenue office will oppose no other obstacle except to make such a defense before the court as may be necessary to protect the interests of the Government in the collection of the taxes which Congress has imposed.

Army Orders.

Captain C. A. Hartwell is ordered to report to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service at New York city, to accompany recruits to the 25th Infantry.

Captain E. R. Ames is ordered to report to the same post, to accompany recruits to the 23d Infantry.

At his own request, First Lieutenant Wharton White is honorably discharged.

Second Lieutenant Alfred M. Raphael, 11th infantry, is ordered to proceed to Fort Concha, Texas, for duty. The superintendent of the general recruiting service of New York is ordered to forward all disposable colored recruits at that depot to Galveston, to be assigned to the 25th Infantry.

Naval Orders.

Paymaster R. W. Allan is ordered to the receiving ship Potomac. Paymaster George Cochran is detached from the Potomac and ordered to settle his accounts. Lieutenant-Commander Horace E. Mullen and Assistant Surgeon J. A. Kiran, from the Idaho, and pinced on waiting orders. Captain W. F. Cobb is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Severn. Edward G. Allen has been appointed second assistant engineer in the navy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Steamboat Collision.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—At 12 o'clock last night a collision occurred off the Woodlands, between the steamers Champion, of the Charleston line, and the Isaac Bell, of the Old Dominion line, and both vessels were badly injured. John James, one of the crew of the Isaac Bell, was killed. The Champion was *en route* from Charleston to New York, and the Isaac Bell was bound to Norfolk.

General Jordan Arrested.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—General Jordan has been arrested and bailed in $100,000 for an alleged violation of the neutrality law.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Arrived, City of Washington from Liverpool, and Dorian, from Glasgow.

FROM THE WEST.

Violent Gale at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—During a violent wind-storm yesterday several houses in process of erection were wholly or partially blown down, involving considerable loss. A number of fences and chimneys, etc., were also blown down.

The Louisville Canal.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution appointing a committee of three, in conjunction with a like committee of the Common Council and Board of Trade, to visit Washington to procure an early appropriation of the amount asked by General Weitzel for the completion of the Louisville Canal, and also to induce Congress to assume its indebtedness and abolish the tolls to other towns and cities on the Ohio. All are invited to co-operate.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

House of Representatives.

(*Continued from the Fourth Edition.*)

A motion to reconsider the vote was made, and the House having refused to lay that motion on the table—yeas 89, nays 83—it was postponed until Tuesday next.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Ferry, making appropriations for certain harbors in Michigan.

By Mr. Jones (Ky.), for the erection of United States court-rooms, revenue offices, and Post Offices in Covington, Ky.

By Mr. Lynch, to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States, and for remitting duties on all ship-building materials used for vessels in the foreign trade.

By Mr. Cox, to enable United States citizens to register foreign-built vessels.

By Mr. Reeves, admitting to registry in the ports of the United States certain iron and composite foreign-built vessels.

By Mr. Sargent, making appropriation for a Government building in San Francisco; also, authorizing the transfer of valid pre-emption claims of actual settlers; also, amendatory of the act of 23d of July, 1866, to quiet land titles in California conferring jurisdiction on local land officers; also, amendatory of the pre-emption laws, following joint entry by conterminous proprietors.

By Mr. Cullom, amendatory of the organic act of Idaho.

By Mr. Armstrong, to authorize the Jersey Shore National Bank of Pennsylvania to change its location to Williamsport. Passed.

By Mr. Churchill, to exempt certain boats from the payment of marine hospital duties; also, amendatory of the act of July 18, 1870, relating to boats carrying passengers between American boats and Lake Superior.

By Mr. Presser, explanatory of the appropriation for public improvements.

By Mr. Clark, of Texas, to indemnify citizens of Brainbar, Washington county, Texas, for the loss of private property by fire and pillage at the hands of United States soldiers.

The President's message was distributed among the several committees, and the House at 3:15 P. M. adjourned.

IS IT A HOMICIDE?—Michael Hooker, aged twenty-eight years, died suddenly this morning at a house in Spafford street. It is alleged that he came to the house last evening about six o'clock, somewhat under the influence of liquor, and said that he had a pain in his chest. A few questions asked, led him to say that he had been beaten and kicked about the chest, while he was lying on a cellar door at Seventh and Bedford streets. He did not give the names of his assailants, but lingered through the night, occasionally vomiting blood, until this morning, when he died as stated. The Coroner will investigate the circumstances of the case.

A BAR-ROOM ROW.—George M. Clark yesterday dropped into Harney's tavern, at Grey's Ferry road and Twenty-second street, and had not been in there long before he commenced quarrelling. He was ejected, and shortly after returned with a double-barrelled gun, which he threatened to shoot. He was deterred from so doing by a policeman. Alderman Dallas committed him.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PAPAL SPOLIATION — PROTESTS OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING CATHOLICS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Such a spectacle as was witnessed on Sunday in this city and Philadelphia was altogether unprecedented in the history of the republic; and although the action of the London Catholics at the same time was not without precedent, it was performed with a measure of vigor and boldness unknown to Catholicism in England since the great struggle between opposing religious ideas ended with the triumph of the Protestants in the British Islands. The day was, in fine, rendered memorable by the protests then offered, by English-speaking Catholics, against the forcible seizure of the Pope's temporal domains by the Government of King Victor Emanuel. For close reasoning and hard logic the protest of the Archbishop of Westminster is remarkable. We have heard the justification of the Italian authorities for the seizure of Rome, and we now hear it attacked by Catholics. Undeniably the question is a grave one, containing problems insoluble to the ordinary intelligence, but the solution of which is as much a necessity to the Catholic world as it is to the social and political future of Italy. The Archbishop of Westminster argues with great force against what he terms the "sacrilegious" spoliation of the Papacy. He reviews the question from all points of view, religious, social, and political, and his conclusions are naturally against the act of King Victor Emanuel. If his argument is even not incontestable, it is at least entitled to respectful and thoughtful consideration as embodying the views of those who adhere to the doctrine that the temporal dependence of the Pope is inconsistent with his office of Vicegerent of God on earth.

But the protest of the English Archbishop was, perhaps, of less significance than the protests of the Catholics of New York and Philadelphia, because in these cities they came from the laity almost without intermediate agency. Every Catholic church in this city was densely thronged to listen to and to approve the address to the Pope, prepared, it is said, by Mr. Charles O'Conor, himself an eminent American Catholic, protesting against the seizure of Rome. It is noteworthy that at one church—St. Joseph's—the pastor, Rev. Father Farrell, was the only person who objected to any part of the protest, and although his objections were merely to the wording, and were of much force, they were voted down by his congregation with marked unanimity. In Philadelphia the movement was not so general; nevertheless thirty thousand Catholics assembled in and around the Cathedral and protested against the "Italian usurpation."

Whatever be the effect of these protests, their moral and religious significance cannot be denied and should not be underrated. We have no apprehensions that American Catholics will ever be called upon to aid, by force of arms, to replace Pius IX on the Papal throne, nor are we at all sanguine that they would respond to any such call if it were made. Our age is too civilized for such a thing as a religious war. But there is a moral fact in the protests which is unmistakable. It is that the Catholics of the United States and of England entertain the liveliest affection and veneration for the Pope; that they believe that the cause of the Christian religion imperatively demands that the head of their Church be temporally independent of all earthly rulers. The alacrity with which they responded to the summons to protest and the unanimity with which they protested demonstrate the unity of their minds on this, the most profound, exciting, and important religious topic of the day. And we may say, without offering any opinion as to their merits or demerits, that the protests, made as they were, prove that the materialism of the age has not usurped the place of the religious sentiment of humanity to as great an extent as is popularly supposed.

NEW YORK HOTELS.

From the N. Y. World.

The transformation which has just been effected of the Astor House, long the recognized paragon of strictly "American" hotels, into a hotel "on the European plan," is an event in New York life not unworthy of attention. The very name of this famous hostelry is rich with memories and associations. The Astor House was the wonder of foreigners who visited our shores at a time when upper Broadway was an experiment, and beyond Madison square the British tourist sought with tremulous eye-glass to discover the tracks of the herded bison and the moccasined Delaware. From its imposing portal Captain Marryat surveyed the new world which the Yankee had made in but little more than six days, and pronounced it "very bad." Its parlors have witnessed the weaving of many a marvellous web of political intrigue; the unweaving, too, of many a web so woven. Its walls are haunted with the echoes of voices once all potent on the forum and in the councils of the nation—silent now forever. It was the favorite resort of the "planets of past days," of Webster and of Clay, and of the busy lights which circled, gleaming, twinkling, flashing, about those "steady fires." What the old Cock-Tavern of Fleet street was to London, ere time's impartial foot had spurned it to the ground, the Astor House still is to Broadway, preserving for Americans, as did that for Englishmen, some genial recollection of

> "The tavern hours of mighty wits,
> Our elders and our betters."

And now the Astor House, the grand old American model from which so many hundreds of other hotels throughout both continents have borrowed hints and taken suggestions, ceases, not to be indeed, but to be an American hotel. Its table d'hote gives way to the dinner *a la carte;* and, reversing what the poet sings of the progress of the world, within its walls the family henceforth withers, the individual is more and more! This change bears a striking witness to the upward flow of New York life. The enormous concentration of business interests around and below the City Hall and the Post Office yet to be, for long years still, no doubt, will make it necessary that a hotel of the first-class should exist where the Astor House now stands. But it must exist for the travellers of business chiefly rather than for the travellers of pleasure—for them who flit through the great metropolis upon their occasions rather than for them who sojourn in it for their amusement.

Meanwhile it is to be noted that even with our up-town hotels, and for the classes which supply permanent rather than transient guests for our caravansaries, the question between the two systems—the European, as we not quite correctly call it, and the American—has by no means been settled. That the table d'hote or American system is best adapted, if only it be judiciously and gracefully administered, to the tastes and temper of our people, may be held, we suppose, to be proved by the unrivalled popularity and reputation of such hotels as the Astor House in its palmy days, or of "Cozzens," at West Point when the gigantic commander of the American armies dispensed decorum and the laws of whist with autocratic grandeur on its ample piazza, or of the New York Hotel, when "Mr. Cranston's salads" found their way to immortality through the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine.* But this system depends for its permanent success, and for any success at all of the higest grade upon the personal qualities of the host. It is given to but few men to hit the precise tone which shall preserve the self-respect of the host and conciliate the friendly good-will of the guest, and by so doing infuse into the atmosphere of a modern hotel all that made Shenstone say, a century ago, of the road-life of his own day:—

> "He that has travelled life's dull round,
> Where'er his journey may have been,
> Must sigh to think he still has found
> His warmest welcome at an inn."

Until some manageable transition can be effected from the wasteful and costly single-house life of our more prosperous classes into a brighter and more economical way of housekeeping, this question of hotels and how to keep them will hold a foremost place among our social problems. The "European plan" hits the need of the hour in one direction, and subordinates the question of who keeps the house to the question of how it is kept. The "American plan" can only hit the need of the hour in the other direction, when the question of how the house is kept is co-ordinated with the question of who keeps it. From the business point of view that favorite popular character, "the man who knows how to keep a hotel," may not seldom be found. From the social point of view he is more rare. For from that point of view the only man who really "knows how to keep a hotel" is the man who knows how to make other men really willing to live in a hotel.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There seems no sufficient reason to doubt that a general congress of the European powers will soon meet in London, all the principal Governments having signified their readiness to take part in it; and there is a confident expectation in some quarters that the conference will attempt not only a solution of the Eastern question, but a general resettlement of all the great problems of European politics. The course of events, however, during the present generation has made the settlement of the existing international difficulties of the Old World by means of a conclave of plenipotentiaries a well nigh hopeless task, and there are obvious reasons why the congress may think it wiser to confine its deliberations to the opening of the Black Sea and certain matters immediately connected with that measure rather than to embarrass itself by starting a multiplicity of issues which it cannot permanently close. The mischievous theory of the balance of power was the main spring of the former conferences. It was virtually assumed that every State was the absolute property of the sovereign, and every sovereign had a natural tendency to increase his possessions at the expense of his neighbors. The doctrine of the balance of power was a system of checks and balances designed to keep these unruly kings in order. No people must be allowed to develop itself too rapidly, and national growth, by any process whatsoever, was a menace to the peace of the world which must be checked, even at the cost, if necessary, of war. But gradually a different view of the rights and constitution of sovereign States has come into vogue. The most absolute of governments have recognized the people as the ultimate directors of national policy, and virtually acknowledged them to be the channel of political power. A State is no longer, as it used to be, the estate of the sovereign, but an association of the people for the promotion of their common interests. When Victor Emanuel achieved the unity of Italy, he did it merely as the agent of the popular will of the Italians. The great powers which, a generation ago, assumed authority to cut and carve the whole of Europe with reference purely to dynastic interests and balances, and in total disregard of the wishes of the people whom they transferred from ruler to ruler, just as Russian proprietors used to transfer the serfs with the land, never ventured to protest when half a dozen small States were wiped out and half a dozen consecrated rulers sent into exile because their subjects preferred to unite under the house of Savoy. When Napoleon III made war upon Germany, he did it, so he tells us, in obedience to the wishes of his people. When Bismarck demands the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine, he does it in the name of the German nation, of whose will he pretends to be merely the mouthpiece; and if it could be established that the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine wanted to be transferred from France to Germany, nobody in these days could logically object to his demand. Great Britain surrendered the Ionian Islands to Greece because the islanders wished to unite with those who were really their countrymen, and we are not without hope that as the world grows more reasonable she will see the justice of letting Ireland choose her own rulers. Even the autocrat of all the Russias assigns as a reason for abrogating a part of the treaty of Paris that "the national sentiment protests" against its further observance; and this appeal to the people, coming from such a source, is one of the most significant passages in Prince Gortschakoff's remarkable despatch.

It follows from this general acknowledgment of the validity of popular aspirations that wars to maintain the "balance of power" must be abandoned in practice. A nation which contains the elements of growth must no longer be checked with the iron bands of treaty-stipulations or trimmed and dwarfed with the sharp tools of war. The old idea that great and vigorous States should be confined within certain arbitrary limitations of strength for fear lest they should overshadow their neighbors, is like the ancient fashion of landscape gardening, whose highest triumph was turning a stately yew into a fantastic shrub, or crowding a tree into a flower-pot. All these absurd attempts to distort and fetter nature ought to be abandoned together. Germany, Russia, and Italy are, as far as we can discern, the great growing powers of Europe, and any efforts to dwarf them by European Congresses will be vain and preposterous. What is there then for the conference at London to do, except to remove the restrictions which were placed upon the Czar after the Crimean war, and which he has declared that he will no longer observe, congress or no congress? If Prussia, by peaceful measures, can attract to the reviving German empire the separated German subjects of Austria, no congress can logically interfere to prevent her. If Italy has combined in one monarchy populations which have long been kept apart against her will, it is not in the province of a congress to say that the new national union shall be broken up. If Austria has possibilities of development in her Eastern provinces, what business have the representatives of England, France, Spain, and Prussia to say thus far shalt thou set thy foot, and no farther? If a congress indeed could guarantee to the people of the weaker powers an immunity from lawless conquest, it would do a noble and humane work; but guarantees of this sort have little meaning now that wars for supporting the balance of power have fallen into disrepute. The plenipotentiaries in London may facilitate the resurrection of France by intervening between the conquered and the conqueror, and may quiet uneasy minds by demanding pledges of moderation from the Czar; but its real work will only be to ratify established facts, and no agreement which it may make for the future is likely to impede the inevitable march of events, to save the tottering empire of Turkey, or to embarrass for a single decade the two great powers whose progress now alarms the whole of Europe. Compacts like the Paris Treaty of 1856 are only made to be broken.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation and the By-Laws adopted for the government of the Company, that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 516 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1870, for the purpose of consideration of business of importance to the interests of the corporation, viz., a proposition to place the company in immediate working order. A general attendance of all stockholders is earnestly requested, who will be required to exhibit their certificates of stock for the purpose of registration at that time or previous thereto.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. J. MEGARGEE, President.

Attest—J. M. HARDING, Secretary pro tempore.

Philadelphia, Nov. 23. 11 26 10t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,

3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths6

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

MILLINERY.

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NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 4 :

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW BETHLEHEM

BUCKWHEAT,

In small casks.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2 3p6

STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.

TRIPE AND OYSTERS.

BROILED OYSTERS,

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Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS

J. L. LEACH,

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N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstutf

FINANCIAL.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds,

Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST, }

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.

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TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
BARKER BROS. & CO.,
KURTZ & HOWARD,
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DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

PHILADELPHIA,

Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained. 12 1 26t

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City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,

Issue $1,000,000 on 72¾ miles of road, being at the rate of less than $14 000 per mile. Leased to the North Missouri Railroad Company, which guarantees the interest. Interest payable May 1 and November 1, in gold, free of taxes. Price, 80 and accrued interest.

KURTZ & HOWARD,

11 25 ftuthm No. 32 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 12 1 1m

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 10 1 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 5

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 6

530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company.

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 25 LADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1868, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eights southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET, —Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and show-rooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The delegates of the Fire Association held a meeting last evening at the hall, Fifth and North streets, and re-elected the following trustees for the year 1871:—John Carrow, George L. Young, Joseph R. Lyndall, Levi Coates, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, James Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickerson, Peter Williamson, and Joseph E. Schell.

—The following shows the operations of the Philadelphia Water Works during November:—

Works.	Total number gall's Water pumped dur'g the month.	Av. number gall's Water pumped per day.
Fairmount	782,654,323	26,088,477
Schuylkill	240,186,454	8,280,567
Delaware	88,742,490	2,958,050
Twenty-fourth ward	54,057,250	1,885,076
Germantown	20,663,600	688,787
Total	1,186,284,027	39,880,989

—In the District Court the following appointments of School Controllers were made:—Thirteenth ward, John B. Green; Fifteenth ward, John J. Hartman; Sixteenth ward, William J. Gillingham; Twentieth ward, R. J. Lehman; Twenty-eighth ward, C. F. Abbott.

—Mary Moss, 40 years old, residing at No. 109 Melby street, fell down stairs yesterday and broke one of her arms. She was removed to the hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—Senator Sumner introduced in the Senate yesterday another specie payment scheme.

—Three stock thieves were lynched on Thursday last at Round Hill, Colorado.

—An old man, aged 82 years, was brutally murdered near Westport, Mass., on Friday night.

—A Philadelphia and Washington mail-bag was stolen from a mail-wagon in New Haven, Conn., last evening, while the messenger was on his way from the post office to the depot. Subsequently the bag was found cut open, with most of its contents missing.

—In the Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, Mr. Cole introduced a bill to repeal the section of the act of July 14th last, which lowered the duties on brandy and prepared opium, and providing that United States notes shall be receivable at their face value in payment of import duties after June 30, next. A resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence between our Minister at Paris and the Secretary of State since the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, etc. The President's message was read and ordered to be printed.

In the House J. H. Sypher was sworn in as member from the First Louisiana District; Joseph Dixon, from the Second North Carolina; and R. S. W. Duke, from the Fifth Virginia. The President's message was read and ordered to be printed, and the Treasury report was ordered to be printed and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. After passing a bill to supply an omission in the last Indian Appropriation bill, the House adjourned.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

In the following table, which is taken from the annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, is given a recapitulation of the merchant marine of the United States on the 30th of June, 1870:—

	No.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	16,995	2,135,269
Steam vessels	3,341	1,015,075
Unrigged vessels	7,802	795,806
Total	28,138	3,946,150

The following presents a summary of the number and tonnage of vessels of all classes belonging to the designated localities:—

	Vessels.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf Coasts—		
Maine	3,618	516,300
New Hampshire	76	20,084
Massachusetts	2,877	470,734
Rhode Island	204	44,408
Connecticut	749	87,631
New York	4,775	976,672
New Jersey	952	84,712
Pennsylvania	2,464	290,069
Delaware	157	14,040
Maryland	1,820	119,169
District of Columbia	398	24,761
Virginia	877	21,047
North Carolina	261	6,158
South Carolina	166	6,295
Georgia	67	9,721
Florida	212	7,658
Alabama	216	19,749
Mississippi	23	451
Louisiana	644	57,828
Texas	250	11,003
Western rivers	1,568	326,478
Northern lakes	5,343	630,464
Pacific coast	1,071	149,749
Total	28,138	3,946,150

WAITING FOR RAIN.

California's Protracted Dry Season.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of November 22 says: "There is anxiety for rain. As perhaps more than half the wheat seed for the season was in the ground before the light rains of the first of this month fell, the farmers are apprehensive lest a failure of moisture should blight the sprouts and necessitate a new sowing. Apart from this, a 'wet winter' will be worth many millions more to the State than such a season as the last, when we had hardly an average rain fall.

"Taking the observations at San Francisco for twenty years as a guide, we find that the heaviest rainy seasons have been preceded by apparently light rains in November. The repeated floods of the season of 1861-62 were preceded by only 3·78 inches of rain during November, and in portions of the State we have already had about three inches for November, 1870. In the season of 1859-60, when less than an average fell, the November rain-fall was 5·43 inches. In the season of 1864-65, when about the average was reached, as much as 7·62 inches, or more than one-third, fell in November. The wettest winter since that of 1861-62 was that of 1866-67, in which 32·22 inches of rain fell, and only 2·64 inches in November.

"Thus it appears that the amount of rain which falls in November does not indicate the character of the whole season. December is the month of greatest rain. In the flood years, 1852-3, as much as 11·90 inches fell in that month. In 1861-2 the December fall was 6·10 inches; in 1865-6 it was 13·15 inches, or very nearly half of all the rain which fell in one of the most prosperous seasons our farmers ever knew.

"These statistics confirm what the native Californians and mission settlers told the immigrants of 1849, that we could not tell before December, and sometimes not till Christmas, if the winter would be a wet one—that is, one of more than average moisture. Thus there is no reason why we should not anticipate a wet winter this season: on the contrary, the rule that two dry, or comparatively dry, winters are apt to be followed by a wet one is in our favor; and the fact that heavy fall rains occurred in Mexico is another fact in our favor, according to the observations of many years."

THE AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

American Emigrants for the Happy Land.

The Boston *Traveller* of November 30 says:—The diamond fields of South Africa, which were first discovered in 1866, and which have already attracted several thousand adventurers from England, are beginning to excite some attention in this country, and the bark George T. Kemp, one of the African trading vessels of Messrs. Isaac Taylor & Co., of this city, will sail from Boston about the 15th of December with the first party of Yankees for that new field of exploration.

About thirty persons have already engaged passage, and others will probably be added to the list before the vessel sails. They are mostly miners who have had experience in California and Australia and are familiar with the privations and excitement of a miner's life. One of them, past the middle age of life, has followed the occupation of a miner for twenty years, in different parts of the world, and is still in search of the golden riches.

The vessel goes directly to Port Elizabeth, Cape Good Hope, where the explorers have a journey of four hundred and twenty-eight miles by land to reach the diamond fields. The roads are good, the wayside inns frequent, and there is plenty of water and grass for cattle.

ADMIRAL PORTER.

An Explanatory Letter—A Denial of any Intention to Reflect Upon the President in a Former Indiscreet Communication.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Admiral Porter has addressed the following letter to the President:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1870.—Mr. President:—My first impulse on reading the article published in the New York *World* was to go to you at once and pronounce it a fabrication, for as such I considered it; but as it purported to have been written six years ago, and published by a person who once held a prominent place under the Government, I determined to ascertain fully if I ever indited such a letter, before addressing you on the subject. Neither myself nor my secretary, who has served with me eight years, could recall to our recollection any circumstance of the kind.

I could not conceive that I had uttered sentiments I know I never felt, and which are so at variance with those that I have uniformly expressed towards you. The letter, it appears, was a private one; and vindictive must have been the heart of the man that could be guilty of so gross a breach of confidence, and depraved indeed must have been the character who, to gratify his mischievous instincts, could make public a confidential letter written, perhaps, under great excitement, and at this distant day not even remembered. It seems like a poor return for your uniform confidence and kindness to me, and I am too glad that I remember nothing connected with the letter.

At about the date of the letter I had passed through a long and fatiguing contest with Fort Fisher, and my numerous fleet was almost overpowered with the elements. I saw the coveted prize within my grasp and then slip from me for another month. I had to battle with the storms of winter anchored on an open coast, with the responsibility of that large fleet on my hands, my mind and body harassed by extraordinary fatigue. The whole nation was looking on excited, dreading a defeat that might prolong a contest that was already sapping its vitals.

You and others know what I had to undergo bodily and mentally. I presume it was while under this excitement that I wrote the letter which you say has made you lose your faith in human nature. I have no recollection of it any more than I would have of the passing circumstances of six years ago. When several persons have, at different times, informed me that a letter would be published in which I had abused General Grant, I treated the matter with indifference, thinking it impossible that such a letter could exist. I do not write for the purpose of exonerating myself, for I would rather be the writer of that letter than its publisher.

The peace of political parties and of society would be placed in great jeopardy if all the private letters written within the last six years were published. Nothing that I have said will affect your fair fame, and your many friends would be sadly wanting in judgment if they were at all influenced by a silly exultation of a few unscrupulous persons, who are, after all, only rejoicing over the most contemptible breach of confidence I ever heard of.

I regret exceedingly the loss of your friendship, and do not hesitate to disapprove the sentiments of which, I suppose, I must bear the odium. They appear in a letter of which I have no recollection; they are so different from the sentiments I always expressed towards yourself and the gallant officers of the army, and so inconsistent with all my antecedents, that I scarcely consider them entitled to a moment's thought.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral.

BOURBAKI AND THE REPUBLIC.

General Bourbaki, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, did not, when he left Chiselhurst, go to Tours spontaneously. He went first to Brussels, proposing to return to Metz, but on crossing the French frontier he received an order from M. Gambetta to report himself at Tours. He obeyed without hesitation. On his arrival there he was asked authoritatively how he came to leave Metz, and what he went to do in England. The General answered him that Marshal Bazaine told him that a person named Regnier had come to Metz with a message from the Empress Eugenie, who desired to see General Bourbaki, and that the Marshal wished him to go. Bourbaki objected strongly to leave his command, and demanded a written order. That order was given, and thereupon Bourbaki passed through the Prussian lines in the Geneva uniform of an ambulance surgeon. There was little occasion for the disguise, since it is obvious that Bourbaki, whether he knew it or not, was a tool in the hands of an agent jointly employed by the Bonapartists and the Prussians. When he arrived at Chiselhurst, the Empress, Bourbaki said, seemed surprised to see him, and denied that she had sent for him. He gave to M. Gambetta no further account of the conversation that passed, which he doubtless considered confidential. If, however, M. Regnier's story be true, the Empress could not have been surprised at seeing the General, because if she did not personally give the strange busybody his commission, she was aware of it, did not oppose it, and only objected that the enterprise was difficult and dangerous. M. Gambetta asked him what he thought of Bazaine. The answer was at first conveyed by "making a face" expressive of disgust. "Bazaine," he said, "thinks of himself alone." Gambetta then asked Bourbaki whether, if he offered him a command, he would accept it, and give his word of honor as a soldier that he would serve the republic. He said he would, and Gambetta resolved to trust him.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·10 | MOON SETS..... 5·35
SUN SETS..... 4·32 | HIGH WATER..... 0·05

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 8
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 16
Arizona	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 18
India	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 19
Weser	Bremen	New York	Nov. 19
Guiding Star	Southam'tn	New York	Nov. 20
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Nov. 22
Italy	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
Ottawa	Liverpool	Baltimore	Nov. 23
C. of Wash'tn	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
Wyoming	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 26
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Nov. 26

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
China	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 8
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
America	New York	Bremen	Dec. 10
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Dec. 13
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 8
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	Dec. 9
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 10
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec. 13
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves Jr.
Schr H. S. Marlow, Wines, Savannah, Chas. Haslam & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 45 hours fm Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off Fourteen-feet Bank, passed bark Howard, from Rotterdam, and schr Restless; off Morris Liston's, ship City of Kingston, from Liverpool; off Pea Patch, bark Wabena, from Liverpool.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Paul N. Thompson, Godfrey, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr E. B. Everman, Corson, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, 6 days from Fall River, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr M. Rhinehart, Hand, 3 days from Boston, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, 6 days fm Bangor, with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Marion Hilyard, 1 day from Newport, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.

Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.

Schr E. H. Bloxom, Morris, 1 day fm Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr A. M. Haines, Scull, from Great Egg Harbor.

Schr Cora, McKeen, do.

Schr Wake, Gandy, from Norfolk, Va.

Schr Ocean Wave, Nore, from Newport.

Schr J. C. Clark, Griffith, from Boston.

Schr Stephen Morris, Simmons, from Dighton.

Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, do.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 5.—Seven barges left in tow last night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 3.—The following barges left in tow Saturday night, eastward:—G. Mayer, S. Morrell, R. W. King, Eugenie, Mahopac, M. E. McKeever, Fayette, H. L. Wilgus, Harvey Wright, C. H. Gage, and Ebro, all with coal, for New York.

The following leave this evening:—Jennie Wells, Rose Ann, C. H. Francis, Jane Upton, Governor, R. V. De Witt, Honesty, Walrath, Fowler, Greenman, and S. W. Adwin, all with coal, for New York.

Dido, with coal, for Perryville.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 6.—13 regular and 1 transient barges (15), light, for Baltimore, left this port yesterday. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Dec. 6.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Edward Kennedy, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Lizzie, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 5—A. M.—The America reports ship City of Kingston, Dunn, and bark Wabena, Dalrymple, from Liverpool, passed in yesterday; also towed to sea, ship John Patton.

In harbor this A. M., brig Amelia Emma and four schooners.

P. M.—Fore-and-aft steamer and three masted schr passed up this P. M.

In harbor, brig Amelia Emma and 6 schrs.

Wind S. S. E. Thermometer, 62.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Siberia, Harrison, from Liverpool, Queenstown, and Boston, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Agamemnon, Middleton, from Buenos Ayres 6th, Montevideo 7th, and Rio Janeiro 14th ult., at New York yesterday, with skins, coffee, and 17 passengers.

Br. steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, from Liverpool via Halifax, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Austrian, Wylie, for Liverpool, cl'd at Portland 3d inst.

Br. steamer The Queen, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown yesterday.

Br. steamer Caledonia, fm Glasgow for New York, at Moville yesterday.

Steamer City of Merida, Deaken, for New York, sailed from Havana 3d inst.

Steamer Bienville, Baker, from New York, at New Orleans 4th inst.

Steamer Columbia, Van Sice, for New York, s'ld from Havana 3d inst.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, for Havana and New Orleans via Key West, cleared at Baltimore 3d inst.

Steamer Sherman, Blanchard, from New Orleans 26th ult., at New York 4th inst.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, fm Wilmington, N. C., at New York 4th inst.

Steamer St. Louis, Whitehead, from New Orleans, at New York 3d inst.

Steamer De Soto, Morton, from New Orleans 25th ult., at New York 4th inst.

Steamer Millville, Kenear, from Millville, N. J., at New York 4th inst.

Steamer Virginia, Hunter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 4th inst.

Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, hence, at New York 4th inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 3d inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, hence, at Boston 4th instant.

Steamer Nesterian, from Liverpool, at Portland yesterday.

Bark James Muir, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Brig Susan Berger, Davis, hence, sailed from Gibraltar 10th ult. for Trieste.

Brig Home, Cook, hence, at Newburyport 2d inst.

Schr S. S. Russell, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr L. B. Cowperthwaite, Gardner, hence, at Washington, D. C., 1st inst., to load for Providence.

Schr J. S. Buckmaster, McHenry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 3d inst.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 2d inst.

Schr Vasali Sharp, Sharp, at Gardiner 28th ult. from Boston.

Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, hence for Fall River, at New York 4th inst.

Schr Estelle, Higgins, from Provincetown for New Castle, Del., put into New York 4th inst. for a harbor.

Schrs A. E. Cake, Brower, and L. B. Wilson, Wilson, at New York 4th inst. from Egg Harbor.

Schr Sarah A. Reed, Arnold, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Pawtucket 2d inst.

Schr General Torbert, Springer, hence, at Pawtucket 2d inst.

Schrs Transit, Racket, from Newport, and A. J. Bartlett, Baker, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, at New York 3d inst.

Schr Anthea Godfrey, Godfrey, at Southwest Pass 30th ult. from Boston.

Schrs Samuel Gilman, hence for Boston, and J. B. Allen, Chase, do. for Pawtucket, passed Hell Gate 4th inst.

Schrs C. W. Johnson, Johnson; J. S. Bragdon, Weeks; and A. H. Cane, Brooks, from Boston; and George E. Prescott, Buckminster, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 4th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Alpha, from Jacksonville, for Boston, recently ashore on Frying Pan Shoals, and now at Wilmington, N. C., awaiting repairs, has been libelled for salvage. It is said that this is done at the instance of the owners of steamer Zodiac, which picked up the schr after she was abandoned, and brought her to New Inlet Bar, where she was taken in charge by steamer Oldham.

Schr M. & E. Henderson, from Boston for New York, was run into on Friday night, in Long Island Sound, by steamer Newport, and put into New London 4th inst. for repairs; damage about $3000.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Lay a Water Main from Mount Airy Reservoir to Wistar Street, and to Provide for the Payment of the Same.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department for Supplying the City with Water (to be reimbursed to the Treasury out of a water loan hereafter to be created) for the purpose of laying a water main on Allen's lane and Main street, Germantown, as follows:—

A sixteen-inch main from Mount Airy Reservoir to Tulpehocken street, and a twelve-inch main from Tulpehocken street to Wistar street, and warrants shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, in accordance with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this fifth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

12 6 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Establish Certain Rules and Regulations for the Government of the New Morgue Building.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the following shall be the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the new Morgue Building, located at the northwest corner of Beach and Noble streets, in the Eleventh ward:—

Rule 1. The Morgue shall be in charge of the Commissioner of Markets and City Property and the Committee of Councils on City Property, and shall be open at all hours of the day and night for the reception of bodies. The exhibition hall shall be open daily from sunrise to sunset.

Rule 2. There shall be appointed by the Commissioner a superintendent, who shall occupy and reside in the dwelling part of the Morgue building. The superintendent shall be always on duty in the building, with such assistance as the Commissioner and the Committee of Councils on City Property may deem necessary.

Rule 3. The superintendent shall have full charge and control of the Morgue building and all the property therein contained, and shall keep a record book in the office of the Morgue, in which citizens may record the names of missing friends, and describe their person and clothing, and the address to which information respecting them may be sent.

Rule 4. No corpse shall be received at the Morgue unless in charge of a policeman, or on the order of the Coroner or the Chief of Police, unless the Superintendent of the Morgue shall be satisfied by a citizen that the corpse has been found dead in the street or drowned. When a corpse is brought by a policeman, the attendant in charge will record the policeman's name and number, and police district to which he is attached.

Rule 5. The attendant in charge will on the arrival of a corpse at the Morgue immediately report to the Coroner. He will then record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, a detailed account of the recovery of the body, when found, and at what place and at what hour, the hour of admission to the Morgue, in whose charge, or on whose warrant; a description of the body, clothing, papers, and money found on it; and in the margin of the book opposite the account state the number in consecutive order of the bodies received, which number shall also be placed on the body. The papers, money, and all other valuables shall be put up in a package, marked with the same number as the body, and placed in security by the superintendent, who shall be held responsible for the same.

Rule 6. All bodies brought to the Morgue shall remain, if they are not recognized, in the hall of exhibition seventy-two hours or longer, or until decomposition commences. The clothing shall also be exhibited near the body. If, when the exhibition can no longer be continued, the body remains unrecognized, it is to be buried. The clothes shall remain exposed twenty days longer. Bodies when identified shall be immediately withdrawn from exhibition and placed in a private room.

Rule 7. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to notify the Coroner by 9 o'clock A. M. of the reception of a body during the preceding night, and when a body has been received between sunrise and sunset he shall notify the Coroner immediately. Whenever there are indications of violent death she shall immediately report the case to his Honor the Mayor or the Chief of Police.

Rule 8. No corpse received at the Morgue shall be taken away and interred without the Coroner's consent in writing, nor shall a post-mortem examination be held upon any corpse unless in the presence of the Coroner or by his written consent.

Rule 9. The friends of a person whose body has been identified can transfer it to their own domicile with the consent in writing of the Coroner.

Rule 10. The attendants shall, under no circumstances, ask from or receive from the deceased person's friends or relatives any fees or compensation for services rendered, under a penalty of immediate dismissal by the Commissioner.

Rule 11. On the first day of each month the Superintendent shall make a report to the Commissioner of Markets and City Property, a statement of identified bodies, setting forth:—

First. The date of reception.
Second. Name, age, profession, and residence of deceased.
Third. Cause of death.
Fourth. Mode of death.
Fifth. Hour of death.
Sixth. Place of death.

Rule 12. Also a statement of bodies not identified:—

First. A succinct description of the body, and whether male or female.
Second. Probable age, and whether white or colored.
Third. Mode of death.
Fourth. Place where body was found.

Duplicates of which shall be transmitted to his Honor the Mayor.

Rule 13. There shall also be kept an alphabetical list of all identified persons, and a list of the number of persons in consecutive order.

Rule 14. The clothes and other effects belonging to the identified bodies shall be given up to the family or the representatives of the deceased on proper proof, and their receipt be taken for the same.

Rule 15. The clothes and other effects of all unrecognized bodies, when the period of exhibition shall have expired, shall be washed, tied up in packages, and preserved for six months. The package shall be numbered, corresponding to the number of the body on the record book.

Rule 16. After one year's time from the date of the reception of an unidentified body, the superintendent shall deliver over to the Commissioner of Markets and City Property all the clothes and other property that were found upon the body of the deceased at the time it was received into the Morgue, together with a list of the property then handed over, the same to be copied from the record book, with the number to correspond with that of the body. The Commissioner, on finding the property and list to correspond, shall then preserve the list, and have the property sold at public sale, and shall hand the proceeds of such sales over to the City Treasurer, and take his receipt for the same; and the credit to be made to the Commissioner shall state as realized from the sale of A, B, or C, deceased, effects, etc.

Rule 17. If any corpse shall remain unrecognized for forty-eight hours, the superintendent shall have the body photographed in the clothes in which it was found; and should any regular physician desire to embalm any unclaimed body, he may have the privilege to do so, provided he obtain the written consent of the Coroner and the Commissioner of Markets and City Property.

Section 2. The salary of the superintendent of the Morgue shall be eight hundred dollars per annum, payable in equal monthly portions on the first day of each month; the salary to commence on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1871, and the warrants for the payment to be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets and City Property.

Section 3. From and after the first day of January, A. D. 1871, the Coroner shall have his office in the office of the Morgue building, now located at the northwest corner of Beach and Noble streets, in the Eleventh ward.

Section 4. That immediately after the passage of this ordinance the Commissioner shall give the Coroner an official notice that he has prepared an office for him and his assistants in the new Morgue building, at the northwest corner of Beach and Noble streets, in the Eleventh ward, and that he desires him to remove to the same on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1871, as the office now occupied by him must be vacated by that date.

Section 5. That the Commissioner immediately after the passage of this ordinance shall notify the owners of the property now occupied by the Coroner that the city will not require the use of the same after the first day of January, A. D. 1871.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this third day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

12 6 1t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

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1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

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WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¼. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 6, Second Night of the Engagement of EDWIN BOOTH. Shakespeare's popular play, in 4 acts, of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock.....EDWIN BOOTH. To conclude with THE RENDEZVOUS.

Evening Telegraph

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No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1870.

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

WHATEVER may be the fate of the multitude of public documents which accompany President Grant's second annual message to Congress, the message itself has doubtless received by this time the full attention that its importance, real or imaginary, demands. To avoid the possibility of premature publication, the President refused to entrust the precious document to the public printer's hands, and the representatives of the press were kept at a distance until it was actually transmitted to both houses of Congress. This made it necessary to forward the message to all parts of the country by telegraph, and it has doubtless suffered somewhat by the process, as far as smoothness is concerned, by reason of the great haste that was demanded to satisfy the anxiety of the public. But, making due allowance for this unavoidable difficulty, the document is a plain, sensible, straightforward, unpretentious, and well-written one, and will compare favorably with similar state papers emanating from the Executive Mansion in times past.

Happily for the people of the United States, the country has now so far recovered from the depression and disorganization resulting from the war of the Rebellion, that President Grant was able to devote the greater portion of his message to our relations with foreign countries and questions of an international character, and that without ignoring, except in a few instances, home questions which demanded his attention. There could be no more striking illustration of the elasticity and perfection of our system of government than this circumstance. Only five years have elapsed since the last army of the Southern Confederacy laid down its arms, and within that brief period the great work of rehabilitation has been fairly accomplished, the only thing remaining to render the work complete being the election of Representatives to Congress in a single State. When Georgia is fully restored to her normal position in the Union, the task will be accomplished, and, as the President aptly remarks, there will then be "no reason why we should not advance in national prosperity and happiness as no other nation did after so protracted and devastating a war."

THE MESSAGE AND THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

ALTHOUGH we are happily almost relieved finally and forever of the vexed question of reconstruction, the great burden of debt which is the most pertinent legacy of the rebellion remains; and it is impossible for either the President or the people to ignore it and the necessities to which it gives rise. The paramount necessity of meeting promptly all the demands made upon the national treasury by the nation's creditors is the basis of the only national policy that can be adopted by the Government with safety. The debt of the nation must be paid, interest and principal, dollar for dollar, as it falls due. Repudiation, in any of its forms or phases, is so utterly repugnant to the American people that no demagogue can hold his own on such a platform. The existence of this debt will render imperatively necessary a large revenue for years to come, and the manner of raising this revenue is to be the point on which the paramount national issues of the next quarter of a century must hinge. Every question becomes subservient to the one grand question of a revenue sufficiently large to maintain intact the financial credit of the country. The most rigid economy on the part of every branch of the public service is imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the national situation, and on this point the President takes decided ground. Another position which he assumes is the necessity for "a reduction of interest account," by which, we take it, he refers to such a consolidation of our forms of indebtedness as will reduce the annual interest on the debt to the lowest figure consistent with national honesty and national safety. "Revenue reform," says the President, "if it means this, has my hearty support." But the President, in common with the people of the country, is in doubt as to what is meant by the demagogues who are clamoring for "revenue reform," and he protests earnestly and forcibly against any attempt to cripple the resources, industries, and credit of the country by the pernicious doctrine of free trade, or the attempt to impose all the burdens of the war upon the people by direct taxation, for the benefit of foreign manufacturers.

In the closing paragraph of the message, the President enunciates clearly what he regards as the true policy of the country. It is satisfactory, as far as it goes, but there is cause for regret that he does not dwell with more force and detail upon the absorbing question of administrative reform. He demands a "reform in the whole civil service of the country," but gives us no justification of the neglect on his part to attempt seriously its inauguration; he advocates a reduction of taxation, "so arranged as to afford relief to the greatest number," but, unhappily, has not a word to say against the obnoxious and inquisitorial income tax, the continuance of which he again endorses by his silence on the subject. On these two points the country will justly express dissatisfaction, and demand, before many days, decided action by Congress, even at the expense of a rupture, more or less serious, with the Executive.

It cannot be denied that the course of the administration has not received the full endorsement of the party which placed it in power, and the result of the recent Congressional elections has given an unmistakable evidence of the dissatisfaction which prevails. President Grant stands on perilous ground. He has failed, in many respects, to meet the expectations which were justly formed at the beginning of his administration; and this failure has been, in great measure, the result of the shiftless policy which he has pursued in the matter of the civil service. From the heads of departments down to the most insignificant positions, he has not selected, or caused to be selected, a class of men that merits and receives the confidence of the people. He has been too vindictive, has displayed too much petty animosity, has too often attempted to strengthen himself by unwise removals and improper appointments. But it is not too late for him to rally around himself the honest masses of the great party which elevated him to power, and the serious inroads made upon the Republican majority in the next Congress by Democrats, free-traders, and so-called revenue reformers, make it necessary for the President forthwith to cease his warfare upon any portion of the voters who placed him at the head of the Government. The Democratic party, encouraged by dissensions in the Republican camp, is already rallying for the Presidential campaign of 1872. In the preliminary skirmishes, our antagonists have gained serious advantages. The mission of the great Republican party is not yet at an end; it is the real party of progress, the true party of "moral ideas." By a united front alone can it stem the adverse tide which has already set in, and a united front it is very far from presenting at present. For the dissensions which prevail, the President is in great measure responsible. It is around him that we must rally, if we would maintain our own. Therefore, we cry—a truce to all bickerings among ourselves! Let us have peace!

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

THE Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is a methodical, business-like document, which will have a good influence in maintaining public confidence in the financial condition of the country and in inspiring the belief that no hazardous experiments are likely to be attempted at the present session of Congress. Mr. Boutwell's statements and recommendations are, in a general sense, so satisfactory that he leaves little to desire except an advocacy of the abolition of the relics of the odious income tax; and if he had inserted a brief paragraph favoring this just reform his report would have been a model document. Although the attempt to fund the debt at a reduced rate of interest under the act passed at the last session of Congress has failed, for obvious reasons, the national credit has in no wise been injuriously affected by this failure. A nation that appropriated a surplus of more than $100,000,000 to the payment of the principal of its debt last year, and that will have a surplus of nearly $70,000,000 this year, in spite of large reductions of taxation, rapidly increases its credit by such exhibits; and if Congress authorizes the proposed new loan of $300,000,000 at five per cent., the interest to be paid quarterly, there can be little doubt that this will be taken, even if a continuance of European distractions confines the bidders exclusively to citizens of our own country. Of the general position of the public debt the Secretary gives a graphic and satisfactory view in his statement that "$800,000,000 will remain unpaid, existing either in the form of Treasury notes in circulation without interest, or in bonds owned by the banks and held as security for the redemption of their notes, and that only about $1,600,000,000 of the debt is subject to payment." Considering the magnitude of the obligations created by the war, the fact that they have already been narrowed down to these proportions affords a wonderful proof of the wealth, wisdom, and integrity of the American people.

THE MESSAGE ON OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE takes a firm, decided, and dignified stand on the many complicated questions which arise out of our relations with foreign powers. Most of these demand more than the passing notice which we can now give them. The San Domingo question, especially, is one which merits most serious attention on the part of Congress and the people. As this matter stood at the close of the last session of Congress, the whole thing looked very much like a "job." But the arguments which the President brings to bear upon the advisability of acquiring a permanent foothold in the West Indies are extremely powerful, and as it is possible for the United States to obtain possession of San Domingo without being outrageously swindled, we trust that his recommendations will receive the attention they merit.

On the Alabama claims question the President has but little to say. The issue is at a stand-still, and the action of Great Britain is awaited before any decided movement is made. But the country will not look with favor upon the President's recommendation that the Government buy up all the private claims against Great Britain. There is no necessity for such a course, there is no good precedent for it, and the imperative necessity for curtailing our national expenses in every possible way will not permit its contemplation.

ADMIRAL PORTER AS A LETTER-WRITER.

ADMIRAL PORTER has made an addition to the long list of worthies who have damaged themselves by indiscreet letters. His official position at the present moment is peculiar. He has been considered the confidential naval friend of the President, and is popularly credited with the unusual honor of being able to run the Navy Department according to his private notions. After the death of Admiral Farragut a new seal was placed upon his lofty pretensions by his appointment as successor of the heroic captor of New Orleans and Mobile, and if this appointment is sent to the Senate and confirmed by that body, Porter will gain permanent possession of the highest of naval positions. But alas for the vanity of human ambition! At this critical juncture old Grandfather Welles is cruel enough to send to the mischievous New York *World* a letter written by Porter, dated January 21, 1865, shortly after the capture of Fort Fisher, which contains sundry ill-natured complaints of the conduct of Grant. It gives full vent to the spirit of jealousy cherished by a portion of the navy against the army. It alleges that Grant "is always willing to take the credit when anything is done;" that he did not properly acknowledge the assistance rendered by the navy in capturing Vicksburg; that "he wants magnanimity," and "is so avaricious, as regards fame, that he will never, if he can help it, do justice" to the Navy Department; that he had acted unhandsomely in connection with the Fort Fisher affair by suffering Butler to have anything to do with it; that his course proves that he would sacrifice his best friend rather" than let any odium fall on Lieutenant-General Grant," and that he will take the credit for the final capture of Fort Fisher, "when he deserves all the blame for the first failure to take the place."

When this letter first appeared it was announced by the publication of a series of extracts from Porter's private diary, which were produced to prove that Porter thought Grant and Sherman not only great generals, but very good men, etc. This, however, does not seem to have been sufficient, and the Admiral now acknowledges, over his own hand, the genuineness of the letter to Welles, and explains it by the assertion that at the time it was written his mind and body were harassed by extraordinary fatigue, and that he has since entirely forgotten that he had ever given utterance to such petulant sentiments. The necessity of this explanation is manifested by the statement it contains, that Grant was so unfavorably impressed by the *World's* publication as to declare that it made him lose faith in human nature; and we can scarcely wonder that it lowered the Presidential faith in candidates for first-class naval honors. It remains to be seen what will be the upshot of the *World's* disclosure; but it would not be surprising if it should lead either to Porter's rejection by the Senate, or to an abolition of the grade of Admiral in the navy, or to both, and Porter stands a fair chance of losing by the maladroit labors of his pen the honors he had so nearly secured by the achievements of his sword.

THE MESSAGE ON OUR CANADIAN NEIGHBORS.

THE President uses very decided language in regard to our difficulties with Canada on the subjects of the fisheries and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence river; and we believe that this portion of his message will be cordially endorsed by the whole country. There is a point where patience ceases to be a virtue, and it is certainly high time that our Government should adopt a line of policy that will settle the points of controversy with our semi-British neighbors in a manner that will prevent any reasonable pretext for difficulty in the future. The President correctly designates the Dominion Government as a semi-independent but irresponsible agent. It has the power to inflict injury upon us, while we are obliged to apply for redress in London instead of Ottawa—a position of affairs that is likely to be a source of trouble so long as it continues; and it is a serious question whether the United States, for their own protection, have not a right to demand that the Dominion of Canada shall either be erected into a completely independent State or else that it shall be deprived of the power of exciting the animosities of its neighbors and then appealing to the mother country for assistance in case it is threatened. In nearly every controversy the United States have had with Great Britain concerning her claims upon this continent, we have, in the interest of peace, yielded more than dignity and justice demanded, and it is time now that our rights were asserted in a more positive manner than they ever have been before. In regard to the fishing dispute there is no difficulty whatever, except such as has been created by the Canadians themselves, and the whole matter could be settled satisfactorily if the Dominion Government or Great Britain were disposed to carry out the provisions of the convention of 1818 in good faith. In order to compel the United States to renew the reciprocity treaty that was discontinued on account of Canadian bad faith during the Rebellion, the "Bluenoses" have revived the fishing dispute solely for the purpose of annoying us and forcing us to come to terms, and, for the same reason, they have attempted to control the navigation of the St. Lawrence river in such a way as to impede our commerce. The President says plainly that in case any attempt is made to confiscate United States fishing vessels under the Canadian statute authorizing such proceeding in event of trespass, under their interpretation of the convention of 1818, it will become his duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States. This language is certainly plain enough for the most obtuse "Bluenose" or "John Bull" to understand, and the President, in using it, we are convinced expresses the sentiments of a large majority of the people of the United States.

In regard to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence the President demonstrates that, not only by treaty but by recognized international law, the United States are entitled to use the river as a highway without impediment, and that the Dominion authorities have no right to interfere with the navigation of our vessels except by such police regulations as are absolutely necessary for their own protection. We have more than once alluded to the necessity for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence being at the command of the United States, and to ensure this the whole of the territory south of the river ought to be in our possession. This is an even more important subject than the fishery question, and the President has done well in alluding to it if only for the purpose of attracting to it the attention it deserves and exciting discussion that may lead to important results.

SOUTH CAROLINA FRAUDS.

HON. C. C. BOWEN, Republican M. C. from the Charleston district, South Carolina, and the regular Republican candidate at the late elections, has furnished the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* a sorry picture of carpet-bag management of elections. Mr. Bowen was opposed by De Zarge, a colored irregular candidate, who has been returned as elected by some 600 majority, and Mr. Bowen will contest the seat. His report of the ballot-stuffing by the election officers, if approaching the truth, shows that South Carolina is given over as a prey to anarchy, and needs rather more regeneration and watching than New York city or Norfolk. The following is Mr. Bowen's statement as given in the *Tribune:*—

"He says that the worst election frauds in New York are not to be compared with those perpetrated in every part of South Carolina. The State election law, which was enacted last March, affords every facility to dishonest managers and supervisors of election. By its provisions the Governor is directed to appoint in each county a supervisor of elections, who, in turn, appoints three managers in each election precinct. After the polls are closed, the managers are allowed to have the custody of the ballot-boxes for three days, at the end of which time they must make a return. In many cases in South Carolina the managers of election were candidates for the Legislature or for county offices, and could, therefore, during the three days that the ballots were in their possession fix them to suit themselves. Mr. Bowen says that he can prove that in many precincts the ballots cast by the people were taken from the boxes by the managers, and others substituted for them before the count was made, and that when it was found that even then their opponents would not be defeated, they scratched the names of the latter from the ballots in other districts, and substituted those of their own candidates. The only place in South Carolina where an honest election was held was Charleston, and there it took place under the provisions of the new United States election law. In 1868, Mr. Bowen's majority in Charleston was about 1600. This year it was more than 3000, and yet, so great were the frauds in the country, that he was 'counted out.' He estimates his rightful majority at about 10,000. He thinks the Republican majority in the State is about 8000. The majority returned is about 30,000. The people of South Carolina are very indignant that they have no redress, and Mr. Bowen doubts if the State will go Republican at the next election."

NOTICES.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS,
MEN'S WINTER MELTON OVERCOATS, ALL WOOL, FOR
EIGHT DOLLARS, $8, $8, EIGHT DOLLARS,
A good serviceable article selling much below their value.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS DISORDERS, SICK HEADACHE, ETC., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all Druggists.

THE POULTRY SHOW at the Assembly Rooms, Tenth and Chesnut streets, which has been the *great attraction* during the past week, continues open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M. The display is novel and unique in the extreme, and cannot fail to interest everybody. Admission only 25 cents.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are selling both their Elastic-Stitch and Improved Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines on very easy terms. Having both stitches, the privilege of exchange is offered if not suited with first choice. Office No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE COLUMN RULES OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH are Nickel Plated, as well as many other articles in our office, which bear satisfactory testimony to the beauty and durability of Nickel Plating.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHES OUT!

Closing Out the Clothing.

ENTIRE WINTER STOCK MOVING OFF.

MAGNIFICENT GOODS ON THE MARCH,

A CHANCE FOR A SUIT

FOR EVERYBODY IN TOWN.

LIGHT WEIGHT,
MEDIUM WEIGHT,
HEAVY WEIGHT

OVERCOATS.

Boys' School Suits,
Boys' Sunday Suits,
Boys' Suits of every kind.

Every desirable thing for winter, for Man and for Boy, at

CLOSING-OUT PRICES

Other people may talk BIG, BIG, BIG, BIG, BIG, But if you want

BIG

Barga'ns the place to come is

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

QUEEN OLIVES.

VERY LARGE AND FINE QUEEN OLIVES,

In perfect order, by the gallon or quart.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

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JEWELRY ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Now offer their entire importation of

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES

For the Holidays.

These Goods, freshly arrived from LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, and ROME, many of them entirely new to this city, have been expressly made for their retail sales, in every form of Ornament and Use that Art and Taste can devise, in

Bronze, Marble, Crystal, Porcelain, Gold, Silver, Leather, Ivory, Tortoise Shell,
ETC. ETC.,

And are now ready for the inspection of all who will favor with a visit their

Marble Store,

No. 902 CHESNUT St.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

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GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

ASTOUNDING REDUCTIONS!

LESS THAN THIRTY BUSINESS DAYS

Remain in which to avail yourself of the GREAT BARGAINS

Being offered in view of the retirement of the subscriber from the Book business on the 1st day of January next.

AN IMMENSE STOCK

Of Books, etc. etc., will be sold without reserve, AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

Embraced in this sale are all of our recent purchases of FINE HOLIDAY STOCK, Illustrated Works, New Publications, Standard Works of the best editions and in every binding; Juvenile and Toy Books—making altogether

THE FINEST STOCK

We have ever offered to the public.

A Catalogue of New Holiday Books for the Season of 1870-71 will be ready in a few days.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Agt.,

12 3 stu2t4p No. 724 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

THE MISSES McVAUGH & DUNCAN,

No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

Have just added to their large assortment of

Staple White Goods

A great variety of handsome articles for

Christmas Presents,

And would invite their friends and customers to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MADE-UP LACE GOODS.
HANDKERCHIEFS AND TIDIES, New Designs.
LACE AND LINEN SETS.
CRAVATS, NECK TIES and BOWS.
HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES.
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NOVELTIES IN FANS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
All goods to be sold at the lowest prices.
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PLAIN WALL PAPERS

THAT CAN BE WASHED.

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,

No. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,

12 1 6t SOLE AGENT.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

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USEFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Invites an examination of his large stock of SILKS and DRESS GOODS in every variety and design.

POINTE, LACES, SETS,
POINTE APPLIQUE, " COLLARS,
VALENCIENNES, " HDKFS.
THREAD, "
Hdkfs., Linen, Hem-stitch, Embroidered, and Silk,
Roman Sashes and Ties, Fancy Silk Scarfs and Ties.
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GLOVES—Kid, Beaver, Cloth and Fancy.

VELVETS.

Ladies' Cloakings, Plushes, Velveteens.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, ETC.
The entire stock is offered at prices to insure
9 24 stuth4p3m RAPID SALES.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Preparatory to making alterations,

HAVE DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Silks, Dress Goods,
Shawls, Velvets, Plushes,

VELVETEENS, HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
AND KID GLOVES, FOR CASH,

Without Regard to Cost.

Our stock is new and choice, all purchased this season; some of it very suitable

For Holiday Presents.

VERY GREAT BARGAINS

Will be offered, as our entire stock

MUST BE SOLD

To make room for the workmen. 12 3 3t

1870.

"At Thornley's"

EVER SINCE 1853

We have been on

Spring Garden Street.

And in all the years of the past we have kept steadily in view the interest of our customers in furnishing them

Good Goods at Low Prices.

We have now a splendid stock of

Paisley Shawls,
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Superb Black Silks,
Rich Fashionable Dress Goods,
Kid Gloves, Hdkfs., Skirts, Etc.

Our stock is very large and splendidly assorted, and we have put every article down to the very lowest possible point.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S

Centrally Located Dry Goods Establishment

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

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1230 CHESNUT STREET. 1230

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices

CHARLES LEWISSON,

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No. 1230 CHESNUT STREET.

RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
CANADA MINK SABLES,
FINE ROYAL ERMINE,
BUENOS AYRES CHINCHILLA,
BLACK AND WHITE ASTRAKHAN,
GREBE, SEAL, SQUIRREL.

And every known FUR in every variety of style made and finished in the most superior manner.

A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MUFF.

SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS!

LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!

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A VALUABLE COTTON PLANTATION

in Mississippi, having a river front of seven miles on the Tallahatchie river. The whole tract (2200 acres) is rich cotton land, and healthy; has a gin of large capacity, and a mill, and steamboat landings on the property. 600 bales can be made on the place.

This plantation, belonging to the estate of Hon. William S. Archer, of Virginia, worth from $65,000 to $70,000, will be sold at a great sacrifice to wind up the estate.

Fifteen thousand dollars cash required; balance may remain on mortgage.

Immediate possession given. Apply to

SAMUEL WORK,

12 3 3t* No. 54 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 724 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME DWELLING house No. 1524 ARCH Street. Apply to C. B. DUNN,

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.

WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,

11 22 tf 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Across the Continent" at the Arch.

Pepper and spice, and a good many things not at all nice, are the constituent elements of the piece entitled *Across the Continent*, which was produced last evening at the Arch Street Theatre, with the "young American actor" Oliver Dowd Byron in his specialty of "Joe Ferris," otherwise "the Ferret." It is impossible after but a single hearing to give an adequate account of this remarkable performance. The author has expended his ingenuity in cramming the greatest possible number of horrors into the smallest possible space, and it is a sufficient characterization of the piece to say that it is like all the other sensational dramas that have been produced during the past decade, only that it is a little more so. In fact, it is an old play that had considerable popularity at the Bowery Theatre some years ago, with as much additional spice thrown in as it can well carry. The audience is treated to a case of delirium tremens in the first act, and this is followed by an amount of black-hearted villainy and fiendish machinations against virtue and innocence fearful to contemplate, and an appropriate finale is furnished by a battle with the Piegan Indians, just at the critical point of which aid arrives per Pacific Railroad, the train making the good but not extraordinary time of twelve miles in eleven minutes. Mr. Oliver Dowd Byron is not an actor of very exalted genius, but he fully understands the kind of work he has cut out for himself, and his "Joe Ferris" is lively and dashing, and in the style that the galleries delight in. There are a good many persons who have a taste for such pieces as *Across the Continent*, and who are not able to appreciate anything better; and there is no good reason why they should not be gratified. It is a serious question, however, for the dramatists of the future to consider whether they will be equal to the demands upon them. Only a certain amount of gore can possibly be shed during four or five acts, and when the limit is reached, what are the play-manufacturers to do for the satisfaction of the insatiable appetites of their patrons? There will come a time when the public will weary of the sensations of *Across the Continent*, and we take a certain amount of fiendish delight in asking the "young American actor," Oliver Dowd Byron, what he will do then for a fresh sensation?

Edwin Booth as "Iago."

In his series of critical reminiscences of the elder Booth, in the volume entitled "The Tragedian," Mr. Thomas R. Gould says with regard to his "Iago" that it varied less than any of his other personations, and the difference of one performance from another was in intensity rather than any other quality. This is true also with regard to the "Iago" of Mr. Edwin Booth. He played the part last night with perhaps less intensity than he sometimes does, but essentially the performance was the same as it was ten years ago, and Mr. Booth's "Iago" is now, as it was then, his most perfect personation. Mr. Booth has improved in this, as in his other *roles*, but if the improvement has not been great, it is because there has not been room for it. Mr. Booth fits into this part as he does into no other in his *repertoire*, and while his peculiar mannerisms are more prominent than they are in any except his comedy performances, he nevertheless identifies himself with "Iago" in such a manner as to produce a highly finished and most impressive work of art. Mr. Booth's "Iago" is a splendid animal, soulless, malignant, but inspired by an intelligence that amounts almost to genius; and an open-souled nature, like that of "Othello," has as little hope of escape from the snares set to entangle him as he has of comprehending the motives that inspired them.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the sensation drama of *Across the Continent* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Booth will personate "Shylock" in *The Merchant of Venice* this evening.

THE CHESNUT will open on Monday next for the regular season under the management of Mr. E. L. Davenport.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the burlesque of *Pocahontas* and the comedy of *The Green-Eyed Monster* will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of minstrelsy is announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a number of Ethiopian comicalties will be presented this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

No HUMBUG.—
No Humbug.
No Old Stock.
No Old Stock.
No Two Prices Asked.
No Two Prices Asked.
Fair Dealing.
Fair Dealing.
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Thousands Embrace It.
Thousands Embrace It.
At Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
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REDUCTION IN PRICES, OCTOBER, 1870.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS
are the standard of excellence throughout the world. The first at the Paris Exposition. For sale in Philadelphia only at

GOULD & FISCHER'S
ELEGANT WAREROOMS,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

See their new and beautiful Resonant Cases, with Euphone Solo Stop. Prices, from $50 to $500.
Stock of 100 always on hand.
George Steck & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Also, Haines Brothers' Pianos.
GOULD & FISCHER.
J. E. GOULD,
WILLIAM G. FISCHER.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

ITS VALUE IS INCALCULABLE.—For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, and allays all pain.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 919 SANSOM STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools. Warerooms, No. 907 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

MARRIED.

BUNTING—MOORE.—On the 2d instant, by Rev. W. H. Furness, D. D., WILLIAM S. BUNTING, of Darby, and ANNIE, daughter of Marmaduke Moore.

TAYLOR—FINLEY.—On Wednesday evening, November 30, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Mary Alter, No. 834 North Sixth street, by the Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, Mr. WILLIAM G. TAYLOR, of Haddonfield, N. J., to Miss MARY M. FINLEY, of this city. No cards.

DIED.

GARRISON.—On the 3d instant, CRAIG D. GARRISON, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 Morris street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

VANHORN.—On the 4th instant, C. ELLA VANHORN, daughter of Thomas B. and Mary Vanhorn, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, John Martin Weldon, Abington township, Montgomery county, Pa., on Thursday morning, 8th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Friends' Meeting, Abington.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

JOHN G. SAXE, ESQ.,
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 6.
Subject—"Love" (a humorous lecture in verse).
The New York *Times* says of this lecture:—
"Mr. Saxe kept the audience in an uproar from the commencement to the close of his poem. Laughter and applause strove long for the mastery, but at the close of the last stanzas the latter carried the day."

MISS KATE FIELD, Dec. 8.
MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Dec. 12.

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra
RESERVED SEATS to ANY of the single lectures for sale at GOULD & FISCHER'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy on the evenings of the lectures.
Doors open at 7½. Lecture at 8. 12 3 3t

☞ UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, NO. 737 SANSOM Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1870.
By a decision of the Commissioner of Pensions, no witnesses will be required at this office for the quarterly payments beginning December 4 and June 4 of each year. In March and September witnesses will be required as heretofore, in all cases except "dependent fathers."
The following order will be observed in paying:—
Monday, Dec. 5, A, B, C.
Tuesday, Dec. 6, D, E, F.
Wednesday, Dec. 7, G, H, I.
Thursday, Dec. 8, K, L, M.
Friday, Dec. 9, M, N.
Saturday, Dec. 10, O, P, Q, R.
Monday, Dec. 12, S, T.
Tuesday, Dec. 13, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.
No Pension will be paid out of the regular turn. This rule is positive.
A. R. CALHOUN,
12 3 3t U. S. Pension Agent.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE—No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1870.
NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Department of Highways, for labor done or material furnished during the year 1870, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 15th day of December, in order that they may receive the proper attention of the Committee on Highways.
MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
12 2 11t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ SPENSER'S FAERYQUEENE

"And after him came next the chill December,
Yet he, through merry feasting which he made,
And great bonfires, did not the cold remember."
December is once more upon us, and the necessity of having our homes warm and comfortable is apparent. To effect this we must have good coal, such as J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, dispenses to his patrons. HANCOCK has all the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, and he sells at exceedingly low rates. If you desire bright, blazing fires, get your supplies of HANCOCK, NINTH and MASTER Streets. 9 9 3m

☞ "REMINISCENCES OF THE EAST" WILL BE
REV. DR. MARCH'S
LECTURE IN WEST ARCH CHURCH,
EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 6, at 8 P. M.
It will be deeply interesting. Rev. Dr. March has recently returned from the Holy Land.
Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923, and Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street; Smith & Son's, No. 1510, and Dr. Bowers', No. 1800 Market street; Dr. C. R. Keeney's, No. 1601 Arch st. 12 3 3t

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on MONDAY EVENING, December 12, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an election for officers and directors for the ensuing year.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
12 5 6trp Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1870.
The first ART RECEPTION OF THE UNION LEAGUE will be held at their House, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, December 8, 9, and 10, at 8 o'clock. Members can obtain tickets for their families and friends at the Secretary's office. GEORGE H. BOKER,
12 5 6t Secretary.

☞ FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.
To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.
An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President.
12 2 1f C. JACOB, Secretary.

☞ SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TEMPERANCE BLESSING will be held at CONCERT HALL on TUESDAY EVENING, December 6, at a ¼ before 8 o'clock. Hon. JOSEPH ALLISON will preside. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Drs. J. L. WITHEROW, P. S. HENSON, and S. W. THOMAS, and other distinguished speakers. Singing by the Little Wanderers.
All friends of Temperance are cordially invited to attend.
CHARLES HERITAGE,
12 3 3t* Chairman of Temperance Blessing.

☞ OFFICE VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, due and payable on and after 3d inst.
THOMAS J. MAGILL,
12 3 6t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,
Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

☞ MADAME D'HERVILLY KINDLY SOLICITS donations, however small, for her table, "La France," over which she will preside at the National Bazaar in aid of the sufferers by the war in France.
CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
1t No. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
November 28, 1870.
At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:—
That the Registering Officers of the First Senatorial District, consisting of the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, and three members of the Division Executive Committee, shall meet at the regular places of holding the elections in said district, or such place as the Registering Officers may select, on SATURDAY, December 3, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the Registry of Republican voters.
That the Union Republican citizens of the First Senatorial District shall meet in their respective Election Divisions on TUESDAY, December 6, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual place of holding delegate elections, and elect one Delegate from each Division to a Senatorial Convention, to select a candidate for Senator from said district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. W. W. Watt.
That said Convention shall meet, in accordance with Rule 5, for the government of the Republican party, at JEFFERSON HALL, SIXTH and CHRISTIAN Streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.
That the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last shall conduct said primary election, and where vacancies occur such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers, in conjunction with the members of the Division Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, Secretaries.
11 28tf

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ THE BRITISH CABINET SHOULD CONsider the advantages of having Printing done at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', Railroad and Commercial Printers, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ DR. BURPEE HAS REMOVED TO NO. 1332 ARCH Street. 11 18 fmst*

WINES.

WE HAVE ONLY
TWENTY CASES
OF THE
KUPFERBERG'S
Sparkling Moselles
Left, which we will sell
AT
$18 PER CASE.
WE OFFER THEM AT THIS PRICE TO CLOSE THEM OUT.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
The Wine Merchants,
No. 1310 CHESNUT St.,
11 11 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

1004 ARCH STREET. 1004
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
HOLIDAY LIST.
Carved Brackets,
Book Shelves,
Blacking Cases,
Spice Boxes,
Children's Trays.
Table Mats,
Fire Screens,
Cake Boxes,
Smoking Sets,
Match Safes,
Wall Pockets,
Plated Knives.
Crumb Trays,
Crumb Brushes,
Patent Plated Pudding Dishes.
12 1 tuths1lt

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HENRY HARPER
IS STILL AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
And is selling at LOW PRICES, previous to making alterations, his stock of
Fine Watches, Jewelry,
AND
SILVERWARE.
[12 1 thstulm

THE PEOPLE ENDORSE OUR PRESENT GREAT MOVEMENT.

THE SALE A SUCCESS.

Our efforts to Realize on our Magnificent Stock, in order to clear the way for stock-taking, are so advantageous to the people that

They Throng Our House Daily to Secure the Bargains.

OUR BEST CLOTHING AT OUR LOWEST PRICES!

We unhesitatingly assert that this is the best chance we have ever offered for

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING,

AS WE MUST SELL OUR OVERSTOCK,

AND MAKE WAY FOR SPRING PURCHASES AND MANUFACTURES.

We stand at no sacrifice if only we can induce the people to BUY LARGELY, so as to clean us out.

ANYBODY CAN NOW AFFORD
A NEW OVERCOAT,
A SUNDAY SUIT,
A WORK SUIT,
Or Anything Else in our Line, we are Selling so Cheap.
Look through our Stock and Make Your Selections at Once,
AT
OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL,

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,

MARKET AND SIXTH STREETS.

OAK HALL, OAK HALL, OAK HALL.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.
OF NEW DESIGNS,
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

JACOB HARLEY,
No. 1330 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very elegant four-story marble Residence, No. 3244 Chesnut street, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, Twenty-fourth ward. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that elegant three-story (Mansard roof) marble-front messuage, with four-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Chesnut street, eleventh house east of Thirty-third street, No. 3244; containing in front on Chesnut street 18 feet, and extending in depth 120 feet 2 inches to Beech street. The house has been built with great care, and set back 12 feet from the line of the street, with ornamental railings and garden plot in front; underground drainage; has large hall, vestibule finished with Italian marble, parlor, dining-room, butler's room and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 2 chambers and sitting-room (with bay window) on the second floor; 5 chambers on the third floor, and 2 chambers on the fourth floor; inside walnut shutters, marble mantels, stationary washstands and washtubs; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, alarm bells, speaking tubes, etc. Terms—$10,000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
12 6 tuths 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Brick Livery Stable, No. 206 S. Eleventh street, below Walnut street, 55½ feet front. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick stable and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eleventh street, south of Walnut street, No. 206; the lot containing in front on Eleventh street 55 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth along Zenobia street 62 feet. The stable has a press-brick front, good basements, the conveniences, etc.; has accommodations for about 100 horses and 100 carriages. Immediate possession. Terms—$10,000 may remain on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 6 10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.
This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tu ha3m

LaBelle Kid Glove
BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthsthfr

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AND EYE-LET HOLE WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,
10 29 PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED IN ANY RESPECTABLE capacity by a practical business man. Can produce the most reliable New York and Pennsylvania references. *Wages no object.* Address,
12 3 2w JOHN HENRY, this Office.

THE TREASURY.

Annual Report of Secretary Boutwell.

The Government Finances—Suggestions and Recommendations—The Funding Act—Mints and Coinage, Etc. Etc.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec 5, 1870.—The financial condition of the country has been improved during the past year. The average rate of gold for the year 1869, as shown by the weekly sales, was 32·9 per centum premium, and for the first eleven months of the year 1870 15·2 per centum premium, indicating an improvement in the value of the paper currency of about 17 per centum.

From the 1st day of July, 1869, to the 30th of June, 1870, inclusive, the public debt, as shown by the warrant account, was reduced in the sum of $101,601,916·88. From the 1st day of December, 1869, to the 30th day of November, 1870, inclusive, the reduction was $119,251,240·58, as shown by the monthly statements of the public debt, and the total reduction from the 1st of March, 1869, to the 1st of December, 1870, was $191,154,705·36. The consequent reduction in the interest account is at the rate of more than $10,000,000 per annum.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, were as follows:—

From customs	$194,538,374·44
Internal revenue	185,128,859·37
Sales public lands	3,350,481·76
Miscellaneous	28,237,762·06
Total	$411,255,477·63

The expenditures for the same period were:—

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$68,234,017·16
War Department	57,656,675·40
Navy Department	21,780,229·87
Indians and pensions	31,748,140·32
Interest on the public debt	129,235,498·00
Total	$309,653,560·75

This statement exhibits a surplus applicable to the payment of the public debt, including amount pledged to the sinking fund by act of February 25, 1862, of $101,601,916·88. The receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were:—

From Customs	$57,720,473·57
From Internal Revenue	49,147,137·92
From sales of public lands	842,437·67
From miscellaneous sources	7,382,181·59
Total	$115,101,230·75

The expenditures for the same period, excluding payments on account of the sinking fund, were:—

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$18,207,212·49
War Department	10,218,538·36
Navy Department	4,815,257·58
Indians and pensions	13,825,451·80
Interest on the public debt	39,496,450·51
Total	$86,562,920·83

The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the present year are as follows:—

From customs	$128,000,000
Internal revenue	98,000,000
Sales of public lands	2,000,000
Miscellaneous sources	16,000,000
Total	$244,000,000

The estimated expenditures for the same period are:—

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$54,000,000
War Department	30,000,000
Navy Department	15,000,000
Indians and pensions	24,500,000
Interest on the public debt	80,000,000
Total	$203,500,00

Showing a balance applicable to the payment of the public debt, including, however, the amount payable on account of the sinking fund, of $39,038,309·92. In estimating expenditures for the next fiscal year I have included the sum of $24,500,000, properly chargeable to the current revenue as an appropriation, under acts of February 28, 1862, and July 14, 1870, relating to the sinking fund. Although the language employed in these acts is not the language commonly used in appropriation bills, it still has the force and effect of a permanent appropriation. I therefore so treat it.

There will be required, also, the sum of $4,866,933, being the amount answering to the interest on the capital of the sinking fund, as represented upon the books of the Department. This sum I have included in the estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872. Upon this basis I submit the following estimate of receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year. Estimated receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1872:—

Receipts.

From customs	$175,000,000·00
From internal revenue	126,418,000·00
From sales of public lands	3,000,000·00
From miscellaneous sources	16,000,000·00
Total	$320,418,000·00

Expenditures.

Legislative establishment	$3,263,996 31
Executive establishment	17,238,165·50
Judicial establishment	2,348,750·00
Military establishment	28,488,194·00
Naval establishment	20,045,417·77
Indian affairs	5,021,569·04
Pensions	30,800,000·00
Public works	22,338,278·37
Postal service	4,694,383·00
Miscellaneous	14,305,428·60
Permanent appropriations	132,528,234·00
Sinking fund	24,500,000·00
Interest upon the capital of the sinking fund	4,866,933·09
Total	$309,633,319·61

According to this estimate there will be a surplus applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt, in addition to the payments made on that account through the sinking fund of $10,778,680·39. An analysis of the expenditures develops facts tending to sustain the opinion that the balance will be considerably larger than appears from the foregoing estimates. The sum of $22,338,278·37 is the estimates for public works. The appropriations for these objects for the present year are less than $12,000,000, and it is reasonable to presume that the appropriations for the next year will not much exceed that amount. It is believed, also, that the estimates made by the several departments for the different branches of the public service are for the maximum amounts which will be required under any circumstances.

If such is the case, there will remain on the 30th of June, 1872, unexpended balances to be covered into the Treasury. It may, therefore, be reasonably anticipated that the total reduction of the public debt during the next fiscal year, including payments on account of the sinking fund, will be about fifty millions of dollars. It is a noticeable fact that the estimated expenditures for the next fiscal year, including payments on account of the sinking fund and for the interest on the public debt, are so nearly equal to the receipts as to justify and demand the greatest caution in dealing with the revenues and business of the country. It is apparent that a disaster, or even a serious check to business, would reduce the revenues below our necessary expenditures.

It is apparent, also, that the prosperous condition of the country is largely due to the revenue system inaugurated during the war, by which manufactures and the mechanic arts have been extended and established. This policy cannot now be rashly abandoned or suddenly and radically changed without great injury to business and labor, and serious consequent losses of revenue. The war in Europe has rendered it impracticable to refund the national debt, as authorized by the act approved July 14, 1870. A portion of the paper has been manufactured, and the preparation of the plates has been so far advanced that whenever a favorable opportunity arises, the loan may be offered and the bonds delivered without delay.

Inasmuch as the war in Europe and the consequent demand for money, makes it doubtful whether the four and the four and a half per cent. bonds will be taken, it seems to me, wise to authorize the issue of three hundred millions additional of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. The interest can be paid quarterly without inconvenience, and I therefore respectfully recommend that the Loan act be so modified that the payment of interest may be made quarterly instead of semi-annually. Should these recommendations be approved by Congress, it is of great importance that an act authorizing the changes be passed without delay.

Since the 1st of July the currency balance in the Treasury has been unusually, and for immediate purposes, unnecessarily large. The act of July 12, 1870, authorizing an increase of national bank notes, imposed upon the Secretary of the Treasury the duty of providing for the redemption of equal amounts of three per cent. certificates. The certain though prospective decrease in the revenues, both of coin and currency, made it my duty to reserve a sum sufficient to enable the department to comply with the law without resorting to extraordinary means.

Happily, the financial condition of the country has not been unfavorably affected by the accumulations in the treasury. During the year ending September 30, 1870, the national banks paid in interest the sum of $6,480,172·66. It is estimated that of this sum two millions were paid to private parties. I cannot doubt that the practice of paying interest, except upon balances due from one bank to another, is a means by which large amounts of capital are diverted from the extreme portions of the country to the commercial and financial centres, to the injury of business generally.

The province of a bank is to lend money, and its proper duty is, by loans and discounts, to facilitate and develope business in the neighborhood of its location. As a matter of fact, under the present system, banks are agencies by which capital is gathered in and sent away to distant cities, there to be loaned on call and used for speculative purposes. Complaints are made from all parts of the country that the bills of the national banks are worn and defaced to such an extent as to be no longer fit for circulation.

As many new banks are soon to be organized under the law of the last session of Congress, I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made and authority given for the issue of new bills, upon such paper and in such form as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Controller of the Currency, in his report for 1869, recommended the establishment of an agency in the city of New York, under the control of the national banks, for the redemption of their issues. The substance of this recommendation seems to me not only proper but necessary. The expense should be borne by the banks. Coupled with these recommendations, I take this occasion to say that the banking system of the country appears to be well managed, and to answer reasonably the purposes for which it was established.

It is no doubt true that Treasury notes representing an equal amount of the public debt, without interest, are the most economical circulations for the government. But it should be considered that the banking institutions of the country are agencies by which business is established and fostered. Upon the whole, the system of banking should be extended only for the purpose of meeting the demands of business; but when the demands are urgent the concession should be made upon the ground that the prosperity of business is more important than the mere saving of interest arising from the circulation of Treasury notes.

Excluding re-deposits, the amount of gold and silver deposited at the Mint and its several branches during the last fiscal year was $30,408,788 10. The coinage for the year was $24,636,011. The value of gold and silver bars stamped was $8,748,852·91. I respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the bill prepared in this department and submitted at the last session, and to the accompanying report relative to the mints and the coinage system of the country.

The bill was prepared with care, and it has since been submitted to the criticism of a large number of practical and scientific men, whose views have been published by authority of Congress. During the year the several branch mints and assay offices have been visited and examined by Mr. Knox and Dr. Linderman. The assay office at Boise City, Idaho, is nearly completed, and it will require a small appropriation for the commencement of business. Provisions should be made for the redemption of the bronze and other tokens issued by the government. The report of the Commissioner of Mining Statistics for the year 1869 has been printed since the close of the session in July last, and that for the year 1870 will be made during the winter. The continuance of the work appears to be a matter of national importance.

The proportion of American vessels engaged in foreign trade has not increased relatively during the year, although there has been an actual increase in the entries of American vessels at the ports of the United States, amounting in the aggregate to about 130,000 tons. The total tonnage engaged in the foreign trade, entered at all of the ports of the United States, has increased from 5,583,000 tons in 1869 to 5,957,000 tons in 1870. But the proportion of American tonnage remains as in 1869 at thirty-six per cent. Without undertaking to specify the means by which it is to be accomplished, I cannot over-state the importance of such legislation as will secure the revival of American commerce.

The report of the Light House Board sets forth in detail the difficulties which have arisen in that branch of the public service from the operation of the fifth section of the act of July 12, 1870, making appropriations for the legislative and executive expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1871. The legislation asked for by the board seems to me to be necessary.

The report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey gives a brief but satisfactory statement of the progress made during the last surveying year. On the first day of October last regulations were issued concerning the transportation of merchandise from the ports of importation to certain other ports in the United States without appraisement or liquidation of the duties at the port of arrival, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled, an act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870.

A copy of the regulations will be transmitted to Congress. In the nature of the case the regulations are stringent, but when the railway companies shall have given the bonds required, and the importing merchants of the interior cities shall have made arrangements for the importation of goods upon the basis of the act, I am satisfied that no serious difficulties will arise either to the railways, the merchants or the government.

Without doubt the act increases the opportunity for the introduction of foreign goods into the country in violation of the revenue laws, but the examination which I have given to the subject in the preparation of the regulations, leads me to think that the business can be safely conducted.

The appropriation for the expenses of collecting the customs revenue, under the act approved May 3, 1866, is at the rate of $4,200,000 annually, in addition to such sums as may be received from fines, penalties, forfeiture, and from storage, cartage, drayage and labor. Experience has shown that this amount is insufficient, and a deficiency appropriation will be needed at each session of Congress, until the permanent appropriation is increased. I have instituted a careful supervision in the Treasury Department over this branch of expenditure, and agents are employed in investigating the expenses of the custom houses of the county for the purpose of ascertaining whether a reduction of the number of employees or of salaries is practicable.

By this means some saving will be effected, but it will even then be impossible to reduce the expenses within the appropriation. From 1858 to 1866 the permanent appropriation was at the rate of $3,660,000 per annum, in addition to the receipts before enumerated, as applicable to this branch of the service. From 1856 to 1866 inclusive, the total receipts from customs were about $272,000,000, and the expenses of collection were $15,879,000, or at the rate of more than five and one-half per cent. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $194,538,374·44, and the expenses $5,912,113·63, or not exceeding three and one-half per cent. From 1858 to 1866 the revenue collected did not exceed an average of $50,000,000 a year. And the temptation to smuggling and fraud was much less under a low system of duties than it is at the present time.

At the principal importing cities of the country it is necessary to employ a large force for the protection of the wharves and water lines within or near to such cities. It is also necessary to guard against smuggling by the presence often of several officers upon and around the steamers and other vessels importing large quantities of goods, while engaged in discharging their cargoes. It is also apparent that the extensive line of coast on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico, everywhere furnishing opportunities for the introduction of goods in violation of the revenue laws, requires the presence of a large number of skilful and trustworthy persons.

The acquisition of Alaska, the establishment of interior ports of entry, the accommodation of business by railways and steamers on the northern frontier, add materially to the expenses of collecting and guarding the revenue. I therefore respectfully recommend the increase of the permanent appropriation for collecting the revenue from customs to the sum of $2,600,000 for each half year from and after the 30th day of June, 1870. At several of the important ports there are two appraisers, whose powers are equal. I recommend such an alteration of the law as will provide for one principal appraiser at each port, who shall be responsible for the business of the office. The Treasury Department has the care of one hundred and ten public buildings that are completed, and of seventeen more that are in the course of erection, all of which had cost on the 3d of June last $35,900,988·93.

The appropriations for the repair and preservation of these buildings for the current year is $100,000, a sum manifestly inadequate, being less than one-third of one per cent. Unless larger annual appropriations are made the buildings will rapidly deteriorate in value, and finally will need much larger repairs or the erection of new ones in their stead. With the increase of population in the country, appropriation must be annually made for the erection of post offices, custom houses and other public buildings. The present mode of inaugurating these works seem to me unwise. Appropriations are often made without sufficient information upon the subject.

It is true that when a proposition is introduced into Congress for the erection of a public building the subject is referred to the Treasury Department and by the Secretary to the supervising architect of the Treasury. But it is also true that the supervising architect has only general information upon the subject, and in answer to a sudden call and without time for the preparation of plans and estimates he cannot give a safe opinion as to the necessity or to the cost of the work. I respectfully recommend that hereafter, when applications are made for the construction of public buildings, the first step on the part of Congress be to instruct the Treasury Department to make careful inquiry as to the necessity of the work and also to prepare estimates to be laid before Congress.

This being done, and the work authorized, it would seem to be wise to make a single appropriation sufficient to meet the entire cost, and then hold the department and the supervising architect responsible for the speedy completion of the building, substantially upon plans duly authorized and within the estimates. I am satisfied that much waste of public money occurs, and much complaint on the part of citizens arises from small appropriations which are made from year to year. The inevitable consequence of the policy is that the public works are injured in the process of construction and the expenses are largely increased.

The supervising architect of the Treasury states in his report that the expenditure authorized by law for the construction of the Post Office in the city of New York will be inadequate, unless the character of the work is changed from the original design. It seems to be due to the city of New York, for general and apparent reasons, and in consideration of the fact that a most eligible site has been secured by the co-operation, and in some degree at the expense of the city, that the building should not only be a fire-proof structure, but also of such design and workmanship as to rank among the best public buildings of the country.

At the present time there are twenty-four steamers and ten sailing vessels attached to the revenue marine service, the number having been reduced this year by the sale of two vessels of the latter class. At the third session of the Fortieth Congress an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars was made for the construction of four steam revenue cutters. After proposals had been issued, and bids received, which were rejected, under the impression on my part that the public interests did not require vessels of as large size as those for which proposals had been issued, I appointed a commission, by letter dated December 16, 1869, consisting of Captain C. T. Patterson, of the Coast Survey, Captain Douglas Ottinger and Captain J. H. Merriman, of the revenue marine, and instructed them to consider and report upon the character of the vessels best adapted to the service. Final action in reference to the construction of the vessels authorized was delayed for the report of the commission. That report was made on the first day of May, 1870. Executive document No. 93, Senate, second session of the present Congress.

Upon the completion of the work of the commission, proposals were again issued for the construction of the four vessels authorized by law. Satisfactory bids were received, and on the 22d of July and 22d of August last contracts were made. The construction given by the Controller to the fifth section of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenditures of the government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1871, rendered the appropriation unavailable, and it therefore became necessary to notify the parties to the contracts that they must be considered as null and void. One of the parties has asked to have his contract formally annulled, which has been done.

I recommend the renewal of the appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars for the construction of steam revenue cutters, without limitation as to the number or specification as to the size of the vessels to be built. The report of the Commission shows that thirteen of the vessels now in use are either old or not adapted to the service. The opinion entertained by me that the vessels in use were larger than the nature of the service required, is confirmed by the report of the Commission. They recommend that the number be reduced to thirty-two, and the aggregate tonnage reduced from 9208 tons to 7175 tons. They also state that it will be practicable, upon the proposed basis, to reduce the total number of officers, pilots, petty officers and men from 1266, the number then in the service, to 1061, and the actual expense of maintaining the system, not including appropriations for the construction of new vessels, from $1,446,493 to $943,659, making a saving of more than half a million dollars a year.

The report of the Commission is the result of a careful and comprehensive examination of the subject by competent men, and while it is the present purpose of the department to act upon it, I am of opinion that it should receive legislative sanction. On the 9th of July, 1869, I convened a board of examiners, who were charged, among other things, with the examination of the officers of the revenue marine. The board is composed of Captains Faunce and Slicer, of the revenue marine, and Captain Patterson, of the coast survey. The examination has not yet been completed, as only a small number of officers could be detailed for examination at the same time.

One hundred and ten lieutenants have been examined—ten first lieutenants, nine second lieutenants, and six third lieutenants were reported for removal, and have been removed; the vacancies thus created in the first and second grades were filled by promotions, and the vacancies in the lowest grades will be filled by qualified persons selected at large. The examination of the remaining officers will be continued. The condition of the marine hospitals have been improved during the past year. The result is largely due to Dr. J. S. Billings, of the Surgeon-General's office, who has visited nearly all of them, and through whose advice many important changes have been made. No appointment has yet been made of a superintendent under the act of the last session.

The authority therein granted to appoint a superintendent is desirable, although the salary does not apear to be sufficient. I, however, recommend such an alteration of the law as will permit the President to detail a surgeon of the army or navy to perform the duty of superintendent without any addition to his pay, other than his necessary traveling expenses. With such authority the department could have the benefit of the services of Doctor Billings or some other competent surgeon, with less expense than would be involved in a regular appointment. Even with the present salary, five of the principal ports of the country, New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore and Philadelphia are without hospital accommodations, and provision is made for the patients by contract with hospitals or private parties.

The War Department is in possession of a very desirable hospital at New Orleans, known as the Sedgwick Hospital, and I earnestly recommend the passage of an act by which the building may be transferred to the Treasury Department for a Marine Hospital, and an appropriation made for the purchase of the land on which it stands.

At the last session the attention of Congress was called to the subject of transferring David's Island at New York, from the War Department to the Treasury Department, for the establishment of a Marine Hospital. This recommendation is now respectfully renewed. In compliance with the act of July 1, 1870, in reference to the seal fisheries proposals were issued and bids received for the exclusive right to the fisheries for the term of twenty years.

The phraseology employed in the act warranted the interpretation that the contract should be awarded to the Alaska Commercial Company, if their proposition was as favorable to the Government as that of any other party, and upon that basis the contract was awarded to that company. A copy of the contract and of the papers connected therewith will be transmitted to Congress. About 86,000 seal skins have arrived at San Francisco as the product of 1869, on which the owners have paid $1 each, as required by the sixth section of said act.

I consider it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the inadequacy and inequality of the salaries of the officers in the Treasury Department as fixed by law.

The offices recently established are supported by proper salaries, but the salaries attached to many of those created at the organization of the government are insufficient. As a temporary means of alleviating admitted evil, Congress has from time to time and for many years, annually made appropriations, to be used at the discretion of the Secretary, for additions to salaries of officers in the department. In the nature of the case, this is a disagreeable duty for the Secretary to perform; is usually unsatisfactory to the parties interested, and the result has not the sanction and support incident to a system of specific salaries established by law. At the present time the sum of $21,500 is distributed by the Secretary in his discretion. After a careful examination of the subject I find that an additional appropriation not exceeding $16,000 a year will be sufficient to provide adequate salaries for the officers of the Treasury Department.

The act of 1853 in regard to the examination of clerks has been observed by this department, and with beneficial results. It is worthy of consideration, however, whether it would not be wise to provide by law for an examining board, the majority of whose members should not be officers of the department to which the clerk is to be assigned in case of appointment and approval. This system should also be extended to the principal custom houses and revenue offices of the country. By such an arrangement adequate security would be taken for the character and qualifications of clerks as far as they can be ascertained or tested without actual service in the discharge of official duty. It is well understood, however, that no examination can furnish security that the person examined will prove satisfactory upon trial, and there should always be a speedy and easy method of removing such persons from office.

I do not, therefore, accept the idea that the tenure of office for the clerks and employees in this department should be changed. Indeed, I believe that the present tenure of office furnishes the best security the people of the country can have, that the business of the government will be efficiently and properly performed. The work of the Treasury Department does not differ essentially from the business done in banking houses and merchants' counting-rooms, and there is no reason why the tenure of office should be permanent in one case that does not apply with equal force in the others. It does happen practically that there are in the Treasury Department, and in every bureau and office of it, men who have been connected with the service for several years and who possess all the knowledge derived from experience and tradition that is essential to the performance of their duties.

Excluding the employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and messengers and laborers, there were 2143 officers and clerks connected with the Treasury Department at Washington on the 1st day of November, 1870, and of these 1489 were in office on the 4th day of March, 1869; leaving 654 as the total number of appointments made since that time. Previous to the war the business of the department was so small that on the 1st of March, 1861, only 433 persons were employed, and of these fully 57 are now in the service. One has been in office over fifty years, two others over forty years, one over thirty-five years, seven over thirty years, one over twenty-five years, ten over twenty years, fourteen over fifteen years, and twelve over ten years.

These statements show that the changes in the department are not so numerous as to deprive the service of the knowledge derived from experience. On the other hand, the introduction of new men secures additional energy and efficiency. Two errors prevail in the community in connection with the subject. One is that under a republican government every man has a right to an office. This is in no sense true. The only right is that of the people to elect and have appointed to office persons best qualified to perform the work.

The other error is, that offices in the Treasury Department are prizes which the young men of the country may wisely seek. Speaking generally, it is a misfortune to a young man, who possesses even ordinary capacity for business or labor, to remain permanently in the public offices of this city. It is, however, true, that many of the most valuable clerks in the Treasury are young men who are pursuing professional studies, or who, having completed the course, remain from one to four years in the department with the purpose, by industry an economy, of securing a small amount of money with which to commence active life elsewhere.

A system of life tenure would exclude all these men from the service, unless they chose to accept it as a permanent pursuit, which, in the main, would be an injury to them and to the country. I am also convinced that any more permanent tenure of office would materially impair the efficiency of the revenue system. There are many thousand men employed in the customs and internal revenue service, and however careful the preliminary examination might be, evils which now impair its efficiency would undoubtedly exist.

No system of examination could exclude all those who are dishonest or who, under the pressure of necessity or the offer of sudden wealth might yield to temptation. It often happens, and it would happen under any system, that men are found who are honest, temperate and apparently capable and yet lack the energy or the courage essential to the enforcement of the Revenue laws, a duty which often requires sagacity and a kind of intelligence too subtle for discovery through formal questions. Men, who are thus unqualified, should be removed from office, and this without an investigation, which, indeed, might furnish nothing tangible in justification of the act. So, too, in custom houses or collection districts, a branch of the service will fail to meet just expectations, although no dishonesty may be traceable to any person connected with the office. In such cases the interests of the government demand a change, and a change must be made without a hearing of the parties concerned. I may be warranted in saying, in this connection, that the evil of office-seeking, although great, is probably exaggerated in the public mind.

It is true that there are more applications for appointment to office in the department than can be met. But the number of applicants who are well qualified, and who could pass any proper examination, is not usually very large. Outside of the department and in the several States and districts of the country the number of applicants for local offices does not often exceed three or four to each office, and occasionally there are not more than two who are really so presented as to be considered in connection with the appointment. In justification of the present tenure, and as a proper recognition of the services of the officers and clerks employed in this department, I express the opinion that the business upon the whole is not only done in a satisfactory manner, but that it will compare in accuracy and efficiency with the business of the country generally, which is carried on by corporations or individuals.

In my annual report of December last I advised the continuance of the existing system of taxation as an essential condition to the success of the proposed loan. The circumstance that war was declared between France and Prussia simultaneously with the passage of the Loan bill, put it out of the power of the department to make the negotiation as had been expected. The large revenues, however, of the government, continuing without material abatement until the present time, improved the credit of the country, enabled the Treasury Department, by weekly purchases, to reduce the amount of surplus bonds offered for sale, and contributed to depreciate the market value of gold.

I also expressed the opinion that the settled policy of the country should contemplate a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, pay the interest on the public debt and from twenty-five to fifty millions of dollars of the principal annually. The reduction of the public debt since the 20th day of June last has been so great as to render it certain that the total reduction for the present fiscal year will exceed sixty millions of dollars. The natural increase of the business of the country during the next eighteen months is likely to be such as to show a surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, of about forty millions of dollars.

The principal of the public debt on the last day of November, 1870, not deducting moneys on hand, was $2,418,675,044·43; of this amount $395,269,237·08 was represented by United States notes and fractional currency not bearing interest. The banks of the country acting within the authority of existing laws will require about $393,000,000 of bonds to be placed on deposit as security for their circulation. Should the present system of furnishing a paper circulation for the country, partly by the Treasury and partly by the national banks, be continued, or the entire circulation be furnished by the Treasury or by the banks, the credit of the United States will be the security for the redemption of the notes.

From this view of the policy of the country it follows that $800,000,000 of the public debt will remain unpaid, existing either in the form of Treasury notes in circulation without interest, or in bonds owned by the banks and held as security for the redemption of their notes, and that only about $1,600,000,000 of the principal of the debt is subject to payment. The financial prospect, although highly favorable, is not such as to warrant important changes in the revenue system at the present session of Congress. But should the result during the coming year meet my expectations it will be possible at the December session of the Forty-second Congress to make a very material reduction in the revenues without impairing the ability of the government to make satisfactory payments of the public debt.

The reduction already made has been advantageous to the country, not only in the particulars indicated, but in other respects hardly less important. There is much evidence tending to show that no other event since the conclusion of the war has contributed so much to the diffusion of republican opinions in Europe. The spread of these opinions in Europe stimulates emigration from that section, and at the same time prepares the way for the establishment of free institutions on that Continent. Nor can there be any doubt that a policy accepting the debt as permanent would retard emigration from Europe, especially of the reading and reflecting classes.

Whatever arguments may be adduced, or whatever theories advanced, the fact must ever remain that a public debt is a public evil. It is especially burdensome to the laboring classes, and it is therefore in their interest to provide for the constant reduction of the existing national debt. This policy will not prevent such changes in the revenue system from time to time as will equalize the inevitable burdens of our present condition and within a comparatively short period. The taxes may be removed from many articles of prime necessity.

It is the occasion of satisfaction that no other nation ever passed through a great war with so slight a shock to industry and business. Specific information and general intelligence from various parts of the United States show that all classes, and especially the laboring classes, are in the enjoyment of more than average prosperity, whether tested by the experience of this country or by the present condition of other nations. No reason can be found, however, in the favorable condition of public and private affairs, for neglecting any proper means for equalizing and diminishing the burden of taxation; but it does justify the statement that the nation can make provision for the public debt in the manner recommended without embarrassing its industry or returning progress.

GEORGE H. BOUTWELL, Sec. of the Treasury.

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

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Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$28,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,496·74
	$2,106,334·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,568
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
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No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
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Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 6

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
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The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, December 16, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 15.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commission.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, December 10 at 9 A. M.
The TORNADO will sail from Savannah on Saturday, December 10.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, December 13, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 20.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 9 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1

DYNAMITE.

The assertion that the more destructive war is made, the greater the tendency to shorten its duration, is perhaps not far from the truth. Nevertheless, one recognizes with something of a feeling of horror that many of the terrible means in vogue for the slaughter of the human race have their origin in investigations undertaken by scientific men with the view of increasing the knowledge or ameliorating the condition of mankind in general. This is essentially the case with the substance whose name heads this article. Invented originally for the purpose of assisting the peaceful labors of the miner and the engineer, it is now employed as the explosive agent of the torpedoes which defend the rivers and harbors of Germany against the aggressions of the French fleet.

Every one knows what glycerine is—a clear syrupy liquid, sweet to the taste, and somewhat greasy to the touch. Its scope of employment ranges from the surgeon's dispensary to the lady's boudoir. Chemists term it a triatomic alcohol, and it may be derived from fat or tallow by the action of lime and sulphuric acid. Its properties are many and various, but as they have no bearing upon the present subject, we shall abstain from noticing them. If a quantity of nitric acid be added to twice its weight of sulphuric acid, and glycerine be poured into this, and carefully stirred—the whole being surrounded by a freezing mixture—we obtain that wonderful substance known as nitro-glycerine, which has more than ten times the explosive force of gunpowder. It forms on the surface as an oily-looking liquid of a pale yellow color, is perfectly inodorous, and has a sweet aromatic taste. It is poisonous, whether taken internally or absorbed through the skin, and small doses of it produce distressing headaches. Although practically insoluble in water, it dissolves readily in either alcohol or wood-spirit.

Nitro-glycerine was discovered in the year 1847, by an Italian, named Ascogne Sobero; but its practical application is entirely due to the researches of Alfred Nobel, a Swedish mining engineer. It does not explode when brought into contact with fire, and remains unchanged even when raised to the temperature of boiling water; but at about forty degrees Fahrenheit it becomes converted into an icy mass, which merely requires friction to develop all its explosive qualities. This peculiarity had been the cause of many lamentable accidents, when M. Nobel commenced a series of experiments with the view of rendering its employment comparatively safe. After some time, he found that mixing it with about ten per cent. of wood-spirit rendered it practically harmless, and this method is now generally adopted. When required for use, the wood-spirit can be removed, and all the properties of the nitro-glycerine restored by the simple addition of water, which, mixing with the spirit, sets free, as it were, the nitro-glycerine. The only drawback to this plan is that when the nitro-glycerine is reconverted into its original state, it is of course quite as dangerous as ever.

To obviate this, M. Nobel has invented a new mixture, which he terms "dynamite." It consists of seventy-five per cent. of nitro-glycerine and twenty-five per cent. of very fine sand, and is a brownish-looking powder, something like sawdust, only greasy to the touch. It burns without explosion when placed in a fire or brought into contact with a lighted match. If struck with a hammer on an anvil, the portion struck takes fire without inflaming the dynamite around it. As a proof of the perfect security with which it may be handled, we may mention that M. Nobel has placed a case containing about eight pounds of it (equal to nearly eighty pounds of ordinary powder) on a brisk fire, and that the dynamite was consumed without noise or shock; while a similar case was flung from a height of sixty-five feet on a hard rock without producing the slightest explosion. A weight of over two hundred pounds was then let fall from a height of twenty feet upon a box of dynamite; the box was smashed, but again there was no explosion.

The usual method of firing dynamite is by means of a copper capsule containing fulminate of silver, the latter being inflamed either by the ordinary slow-match, or by the electric spark. The employment of this capsule and detonating composition is absolutely essential to the explosion of dynamite. In order to give some idea of the force developed by such an explosion, it may be mentioned that a spoonful of it placed upon a block of quartz, covered with bricks, and fired, caused the quartz to be broken up into pieces about the size of a pea, and reduced the bricks to powder. Like nitro-glycerine, dynamite congeals at a comparatively high temperature; but to restore it to its proper condition, it is only necessary to put it in a warm place, or if it is contained in closed cartridges, to plunge it into warm water.

In mining operations, dynamite possesses many advantages over nitro-glycerine, besides those already mentioned. It has been usual, for instance, to pour the nitro-glycerine in a liquid state into the holes bored in the rock for its reception; and running from these into some unknown crevice, it has frequently, when fired, produced an explosion under the very feet of the miners, causing, of course, a disastrous loss of life. To obviate this, it has been necessary to employ cartridges which do not completely fill up the bore-holes, so that a portion of the explosive force is wasted. Dynamite, on the other hand, being of a pasty consistence, yields to the least pressure, and completely fills up the holes, so that a given weight of this substance is almost as effective as a given weight of glycerine, while at the same time it is safer even than gunpowder.

It remains to be seen whether the anticipated advantages will be derived from its employment as ammunition of war.

MARK TWAIN'S ADVICE TO LITTLE GIRLS.—Good little girls ought not to make mouths at their teachers for every trifling offense. This retaliation should only be resorted to under peculiarly aggravated circumstances.

If you have nothing but a rag doll stuffed with sawdust, while one of your more fortunate little playmates has a costly china one, you should treat her with a show of kindness nevertheless. And you ought not to attempt to make a forcible swap with her unless your conscience would justify you in it and you know you are able to do it.

You ought never to take your little brother's "chewing gum" away from him by main force; it is better to rope him in with the promise of the first two dollars and a half you find floating down the river on a grindstone. In the artless simplicity natural to his time of life, he will regard it as a perfectly fair transaction. In all ages of the world this eminently plausible fiction has lured the obtuse infant to financial ruin and disaster.

If at any time you find it necessary to correct your brother, do not correct him with mud—never on any account throw mud at him, because it will soil his clothes. It is better to scald him a little; for then you attain desirable results—you secure his immediate attention to the lessons you are inculcating, and at the same time your hot water will have a tendency to remove impurities from his person—and possibly the skin also, in spots.

If your mother tells you to do a thing, it is wrong to reply that you won't. It is better and more becoming to intimate that you will do as she bids you, and then afterwards act quietly in the matter according to the dictates of your better judgment.

You should ever bear in mind that it is to your parents that you are indebted for your food and your nice bed, and for your beautiful clothes, and for the privilege of staying home from school when you let on that you are sick. Therefore you ought to respect their little prejudices and humor their little whims, and put up with their foibles until they get to crowding you too much.

Good little girls always show marked deference for the aged. You ought never to "sass" old people unless they "sass" you first.

THE SIMPLE ANNALS OF THE POOR.—At Portugal Cove, writes our Newfoundland correspondent, I used to stroll through the village in "the gloamin," and through the open doors and uncurtained windows I could see the inmates of the cottage "at home," and learn something of their "homely joys and destiny obscure." The lads and lasses I often met in couples, roaming about in the sweet summer evening, and in many cases, it was evident from the friendly relations between them, that a new cottage would shortly be needed. In fact, the grand passion was cropping out in this little hamlet as strongly as in the gas-lighted city, and I pondered on that universal law of sympathy between the sexes which was at that moment drawing myriads of fishes towards the shore from the far off depths of ocean, and which, bounding and billowing in the human breast, creates the sacred ties of husband and wife, home and family; laying the foundation of States and building up family life all over the world. And as I saw through the open door the big, weather-beaten fisherman tossing his crowing baby in his strong arms, while its little fists were clutching at his bushy whiskers, and the mother looked on its precocious performances with pride and joy, I thought that the happiness of this poor couple, who had perhaps scarcely a blanket on their bed, or more than a barrel of flour as a provision for the future, was as great as that of the lord and lady of broad acres, rejoicing over the advent of the heir of all their vast possessions.

—A Taunton, Mass., bee-keeper seems to have had rather a "sweet thing of it." During the past year he raised and sent to market a ton weight of honey.

—The novelty of a woman of forty-five running away with a youth of nineteen was recently witnessed by the loungers about the railroad depot at Detroit, Mich.

—Richard Shello, of Logansport, Ind., having failed in an effort to induce a barber to cut his throat with a razor, retired in disgust from the shop of the latter, and swallowed enough arsenic to kill a dozen men.

—Captain Norman Hurd, one of the last of the veterans who linked their fate to the Republic of Texas, died recently at Galveston. He was born at Middle Haddam, Conn., on the 31st of March, 1785.

—The Troy *Press* asks what has become of the Ellsworth Monument Fund? "The snows of ten winters," adds that journal, "have fallen on his grave, and yet the life service of loyalty has not crystallized into a monument to mark the spot."

—A Port Huron, Mich., dealer has just returned from Liverpool, where he made a contract to deliver 10,000 barrels of apples at $5 per barrel. He realized a net profit on the transaction of $1·75 per barrel.

—Colonel Henry C. Wilcox, of Fall River, died suddenly at the Massachusetts General Hospital a few days ago. The deceased commanded a colored regiment at New Orleans at the time General Butler was relieved by General Banks.

—Two hundred and fifty-six feet of pier, up to the water-line, have already been constructed at Chicago with the $50,000 appropriation made during the last session of Congress. The whole work of building a harbor refuge, it is estimated, will cost $249,875·52.

—Mrs. Flynt, the plaintiff in the celebrated Flynt-Coolidge dress-making case at Boston, has abandoned her exceptions to Judge Reed's rulings, on which it would have been possible to carry the case to the Supreme Court, and has accepted the amount awarded by the jury, with costs.

—A Minnesota paper, in referring editorially to the after-dinner speech of an admirer and subscriber, says:—"Mr. Barlow's inimitable style of elocution and gesticulation knocked into a cocked hat the most sublime, powerful, and successful tragic efforts of Forrest, Macready, Murdoch, Booth, and Fechter."

—California seems to be still overstocked with young men who find it very difficult to secure situations. A gentleman recently writing from San Francisco says:—"There is not a solitary opening in the State of California, vast as it is, for another book-keeper, clerk, salesman, half-educated doctor, mining-stock broker, or general adventurer."

—A smart travelling salesman for a commercial house in New York, who made the acquaintance of a beautiful, young lady of Cincinnati, at an Eastern watering-place last summer, recently stole a march upon her dilatory lover by suddenly appearing in the native city his of charmer, and marrying her in less than hour an after arriving.

—A petition to the Legislature of Michigan, asking for the passage of a law to prohibit the tying of the feet or legs of animals for transportation, is at present in circulation for signature throughout that State. The object is to compel butchers and market men to provide cages or crates for conveying cattle and sheep from one point to another.

—The old-fashioned German custom of advertising the betrothal of young people was recently renewed by a Teutonic family residing at Cleveland, Ohio, in the following announcement which appeared in the Akron *Germania:*—"The betrothal of our daughter Andrea with the printer, Mr. W. Miller, in Akron, Ohio, is hereby given notice of. H. Gentz and wife. Andrea Gentz, Wilhelm Miller, betrothed."

—The Indianapolis newspapers appear to be rather badly exercised in an endeavor to discover the standing of a mysterious individual who settled down there some time since and started an immense wholesale cracker establishment in partnership with a worthy young citizen. The individual in question hails from Boston, but having absented himself from business for some weeks past, his creditors have begun to grow suspicious, and declare that if he does not soon return they will brand him as the central figure in a swindle of no mean proportions.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Potts'v'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way	P. M.		P. M.
Train	12·30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
	P. M.	Phila. & Potts'v'e W.	
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Train	4·30
Pottstown Accomm.	4·00	Harrisbg & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Potts'v'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg. Potisville,	
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	and Allentown Ac.	9·10
To Reading	8·00	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
	P. M.	From Pottsville	12 35
To Pottsville	3·15		P. M.
		From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.
For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.
For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.
N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.
Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.
Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.
Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.
For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.
Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.
Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.
GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·20, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·29, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 2, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·29 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.
Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·30, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·20, 9·25 p. m.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·50 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.
FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.
FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·45 a. m.
The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane.
Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 21, 1870.
Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West
8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (accommodation) for Fort Washington
1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.
1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6 35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·20 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 7·35, 6 55, and 9 35 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
Nov. 21, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
WINER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, November 21, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follow:—
WESTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 9 40 P. M.
" " Williamsport 7 25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie 7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 12·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport 8·35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie 7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia 9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport 6·25 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven 7·50 P. M.
EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie 8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport 10·00 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie 9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport 8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven 8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport 9·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport 12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury 2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 9·40 A. M.
Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.
FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·25, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.
ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.
At 5 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.
At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.
At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 30 and 9 30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7 30 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD
At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.
VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
Dec. 5, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 2·55 P. M.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.
AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.
The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.
Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*
Fare between Philadelphia and New York..... $3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50
For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."
6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia, from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia:—
Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·28 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.
HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.	
Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.
Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.	
Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·10 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9 50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 00 Noon.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
4'29

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·28 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
H

THE FINE ARTS.

Art in Philadelphia.

Mr. D. R. Knight has just completed a very interesting picture upon an interesting subject. It is entitled "Othello at the house of Brabantio," and represents the Moor as he describes the progress of his courtship in his famous defense before the Senate:—

"Her father loved me; oft invited me;
Still questioned me the story of my life,
From year to year; the battles, sieges, fortunes
That I have pass'd.
I ran it through, even from my boyish days,
To the very moment when he bade me tell it.
Wherein I spoke of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accident, by flood and field;
Of hair-breadth 'scapes i' the imminent deadly breach;
Of being taken by the insolent foe,
And sold to slavery; of my redemption thence,
And portance in my travel's history:
Wherein of antres vast, and desert idle,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven,
It was my hint to speak, such was the process;
And of the cannibals that each other eat,
And anthropophagi, and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders. These things to hear,
Would Desdemona seriously incline:
But still the house affairs would draw her thence;
Which ever as she could with haste dispatch
She'd come again, and with a greedy ear
Devour my discourse."

Mr. Knight has represented "Othello," "Desdemona," and "Brabantio" sitting in a quaintly ornamented window overlooking a small court-yard such as is attached to most Venetian palaces. A group of musicians and attendants within the room, and the accessories, such as the wine-cooler, ewer, and other articles of precious metal and Venetian glass, show that the occasion is a festive one. "Othello," with a handsome, thoughtful face, is telling his story to "Brabantio," although it is evident that he regards "Desdemona," rather than her father, as his most important auditor. "Brabantio" raises his hand in wonder at the marvels told by the Moor, while the lady is too absorbed in gazing upon the eloquent face and in listening to the wonderful narrative "of moving accidents by flood and field" that pours from the lips of "Othello" to make any outward signs of astonishment, but indicates by her rapt attitude more than she could by gesture how much she is moved by the story of the dusky warrior.

All of these three figures are admirably expressive, and the picture, as every good picture should, tells its story at a glance. The accessories are in excellent keeping, and are managed with remarkable skill, so as not only to relieve the principal group, but so as to produce a rich and harmonious composition. The architecture is carefully studied from photographs and from Mr. Knight's own sketches made in Venice, and although absolute accuracy in a matter of this kind is not the greatest *desideratum*, it is nevertheless important, and in the present instance it undoubtedly adds to the value and the interest of the painting. In its color quality this work shows considerable advance over Mr. Knight's previous efforts, and in drawing, combination, and other important technical points it indicates the results of intelligent and conscientious study. The artist has arranged the picture for exhibition in his studio, No. 1123 Chesnut street, and it may be seen there for a few days, after which it will be removed to the Union League House, where it will be one of the prominent features of the artists' reception to be held during the latter part of the present week.

—A new "Venus," by the veteran artist, William Page, is now on exhibition at No. 1125 Chesnut street. This work is very much in the style of the one by the same artist which was shown in this city about eight years ago, and represents Venus standing upon a shell and wafted over the sea as she guides the ships of Æneas to the shores of Latium. The figure is not altogether ungraceful, Mr. Page having taken some antique statue for a model, but it is very insipid and expressionless, and is characterized by much bad drawing. The extremities, in particular, are very badly made out, and the head is either too large or is made to appear so by the manner in which the ugly carroty hair is arranged.

The artist evidently intends this for a color picture, but the color is worse than the drawing, and in attempting to give it the rich tone that the hand of a master no less than the effects of time has fixed upon the canvas of Titian, he "glazed" so deeply with a smudgy brown that there is really no color quality left. It is by looking at such performances as this that many persons get the wrong idea that color and tone mean dirt and blackness, and that these are the qualities connoisseurs admire in the works of the master artists. Let any one who is curious upon this subject compare Page's "Venus" with an old picture in the studio of Mr. Knight, next door. The latter is good but not remarkable in color, and it is very black with age. Its color quality, however, is genuine, and is obtained by a much more legitimate method than an infinite series of brown glaze. Mr. Page's picture is a very indifferent work and is wholly unworthy an artist of his reputation.

—A very pleasing bust of a little girl, by Mr. Howard Roberts, is on exhibition in Caldwell's window, Chesnut street, above Ninth. This work is full of character, and has all the appearance of being an excellent likeness. Contrary to the usual custom of sculptors, Mr. Roberts chiselled the marble in this instance himself, and the bust is therefore characterized by a more careful finish, especially in the finer markings of the features and in the flesh surface, than if it had been wrought by the hand of an assistant.

—Mr. Edward Moran, who has secluded himself from public gaze for some time, is preparing for a grand artistic sensation in the shape of a great sale of nearly a hundred works in which different branches of art—marine, landscape, and figure—will be represented. One of the features of this sale will be a handsome illustrated catalogue, which will be of interest and value both on artistic and literary grounds.

—Mr. Rothermel's great picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg" is fast approaching completion, and at the motion of the Directors of the Academy of Fine Arts a grand opening night has been arranged for the 20th inst. at the Academy of Music, when the picture will be shown to the public for the first time. Afterwards it will be placed on exhibition in a building now being erected for it on Chesnut street, above Tenth, the artist being unable to find a room anywhere in the city suitable for his purpose on account of the immense size of the picture. With regard to the merits of Mr. Rothermel's great work it is sufficient to say at the present time that it fully comes up to the expectations that were formed with regard to it. It is such a picture as no other artist in the country could produce, and it will be a fitting memorial of the great battle and a credit to the artist, the State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening, at the Academy of Music, John G. Saxe, Esq., will deliver his humorous lecture on "Love."

The third of the supplementary series of the "Star" course of lectures will be delivered on Thursday evening by Miss Kate Field.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF SOLDIERS ORPHANS.—In the public prints of last week appeared a communication over the signatures of Bishop Simpson, General Meade, Hon. Daniel M. Fox, and George H. Stuart, Esq., speaking in plain terms of the work and wants of the Soldiers' Orphan Asylum at Gettysburg. Pursuant to the report of that committee, a benefit is to be given this national charity in the name of the Sabbath-schools of this city, at the Academy of Music, on the evening of December 16, and a matinee on the afternoon of the 17th of December. The programme for these entertainments has been gotten up with great care, embodying every required point of popular interest. It consists of a lecture by J. Canning Allen, M. D., delineating the topographic, historic, and hallowed interests of Palestine, with a spirited description of the deep moral of the holy wars, the entire lecture to be accompanied by elegant stereopticon illustrations.

The lecture will be preceded by full orchestra music, and the entertainment continued by a concert of a thousand trained voices from nine sections of the girls' grammar schools, rendering national and Christmas anthems. The musical part of the programme will be under the direction of Professor Jean Louis, the accomplished and successful Director of Music in the public schools of Philadelphia.

Tickets for the entertainments can be purchased of the Sunday-school Superintendents, and at the store of J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street. Price of admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Sabbath-school scholars, 25 cents.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted during the past week to William Gresimer, No. 456 N. Second street, administrator of estate of Jonas Gresimer.

To Joseph S. Randall, No. 624 S. Tenth street, administrator of estate of Hannah C. Tripner.

To Hannah A. Kennedy, administratrix of estate of Hugh Kennedy.

To Mary A. K. Reilly, No. 821 Walnut street, administratrix of estate of John A. Reilly.

To Edward Shippen, Esq., No. 532 Walnut street, administrator of estate of William C. Meeds, late of Maryland.

To Francis E. Grier, administrator of estate of Pennsylvania Tod Long.

To John M. Pleis, Jr., S. W. corner of Third and Poplar streets, Charles E. Kremer, No. 1203 N. Fourth street, and C. S. Bremer, No. 858 N. Third street, administrators of estate of John M. Pleis, Jr.

To William Brooke Rawle, Esq., No. 710 Walnut street, administrator of estate of James Hamilton Beirne.

To Richard Ashurst Bowie, Esq., No. 1429 Spruce street, administrator of estate of Anna and Andrew Bowie.

To Caroline Lutz, No. 1033 Parrish street, administratrix, and John P. Lutz, administrator of estate of Frederick Lutz.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY have been issued to Wilhelmina Roberts, No. 512 South Twelfth street, executrix of the will of William S. Roberts.

To John T. Coffman, Chalkley Hall lane, Twenty-fifth ward, executor of the last will and testament of Caroline C. Hubbs.

To George W. Fox, Holmesburg, executor of estate of Lerech R. Fox.

To Jacob Kraft, No. 1914 North Fourth street, executor of the last will and testament of Michael Bitterwolf.

To Robert Ralston, northeast corner of Thirteenth street and Girard avenue, and William Sadler, No. 1402 Master street, executors of the last will of William McKinley.

To John K. Walker, No. 1632 Spruce street, executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Walker, deceased.

A CASE OF DESTITUTION.—The bark Macao left Florence on the 19th of October, and on the same night encountered a hurricane. As nothing has been heard of the vessel since, the presumption is that she and all on board of her are lost. The master of the Macao, Captain Christian, leaves a wife and six children, who are wholly unprovided for. We appeal on their behalf to the charitable sympathies of our readers. We know that this is a case fully deserving of the liberality of the citizens of Philadelphia, and we will take pleasure in receiving any donations for the family of Captain Christian. Those who may be disposed to aid the destitute wife and children may leave their contributions at this office.

A HORSE AND CALF THIEF.—Jonathan Hourakh lives at Harrowgate. He was charged with stealing a horse from a farm five miles above Bristol. The animal was recovered from the gentleman to whom Hourakh had sold it. Lieutenant Clark and Alderman Burns went on Sunday to his residence, and there found two calves, which had been stolen from the same place. They inquired for Hourakh, and his wife said he wasn't in. Lieutenant Clark searched the place, and found his man secreted under a bed with a blood-hound. After some difficulty, Hourakh was brought out and sent to prison, after a hearing before Alderman Burns.

IMPUDENCE.—George Smith, a graduated boot-black, this morning walked into a shoe store at Eighth and Sansom streets, and picked up a pair of repaired boots. He walked out of the place leisurely and sat down on the next step and removed his own dilapidated feet coverings and replaced them with the stolen articles. He then called up another boot-black and requested him to black the new boots. Policeman Tappan noticed the transaction and took George into custody. The loser refused to appear against Smith, and he was released on turning over the stolen property.

THE TEMPERANCE BLESSING.—The second annual meeting of the Temperance Blessing will be held this evening at Concert Hall, the exercises commencing at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Judge Allison will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. J. L. Withrow, P. S. Henson, and S. W. Thomas, and other distinguished speakers. The Little Wanderers will be on hand and will sing some of their choicest songs. This institution, under the management of Charles Heritage, has been very successful in its labors—no less than 1700 persons having signed the pledge.

THE COURSE of musical and literary entertainments at West Arch Street Presbyterian Church has been among the choicest entertainments given in this city for years. This is the unanimous opinion of all who have attended them. For true eloquence, genuine wit, and valuable information the lectures have not been surpassed, while the music has also been very fine. The course closes to-night with a lecture from Rev. Dr. March, of this city, on "The Arabs," among whom he recently passed seventy days. The subject is novel, and in his masterly hands cannot fail to be very interesting.

WIDOW'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, Mrs. Emily Desilver has given notice that, as the widow of Harrison T. Desilver, deceased, Hon. Charles Gilpin, her attorney, has filed her petition with an inventory and appraisement of the personal property of the said decedent elected to be retained by her under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, to the amount of three hundred dollars. The same will be approved next Saturday, Dec. 10.

OWNED THE HIGHWAY.—Peter Shingler, whil under the hilarious effects of whisky last evening, imagined that he owned the sidewalk at Second and Green streets. He was shoving everybody into the street, and finally it came his turn to shove a policeman. Instead of shoving, he was himself shoved into the Second District Station, and was subsequently held to answer the charge of carrying a concealed deadly weapon which was found on him

FIGHT IN A BAGNIO.—Elizabeth Shick, an occupant of one of the notorious dens at Beach and Brown streets, yesterday got into a fight with one of her companions in shame, during which the latter was badly cut about the head with a porter bottle. Elizabeth was taken into custody and given a hearing before Alderman Toland, who sent her to prison for trial.

FAIR.—The ladies of West Philadelphia are now holding a fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles in the Presbyterian Chapel, on Chesnut street, near Thirtieth, for the purpose of procuring funds to aid them in the erection of a church for the Rev. Dr. Nevins. The site is an eligible one, and when completed will be an ornament to the city and a credit to this large and prosperous organization.

A WIFE-BEATER.—William Fleming, residing at No. 717 Juniper street, this morning committed an assault and battery on his wife and threatened to shoot her. He then seized a pair of boots and struck his child, aged three years, which was lying in the bed at the time. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Bonsall, and was committed for trial.

CAPTURED IN THE ACT.—Last evening a fellow, while drunk, laid down on Market street, near Thirty-first street, to take a nap. Policeman Mulherron came along and caught Charles Martin rifling the pockets of the sleeper, who failed to appear before Alderman Randall at the hearing. The prisoner was held for further hearing.

RAZORS.—Edward Furman and Joseph Seefass, both colored, were drunk and disorderly at Market street wharf last evening. They got to wrangling and each produced a razor. A policeman then stepped up and arrested both. They were taken before Alderman Gerhou and sent to jail.

ELEGANT CHESNUT STREET RESIDENCE AT PUBLIC SALE.—Thomas & Sons will sell on Tuesday next, at the Exchange, an elegant four-story marble front residence, No. 2244 Chesnut street, has all the modern conveniences. Immediate possession. See advertisement on page 5.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE LAW.—John F. Young, Esq., No. 501 Chesnut street, has been admitted to practice in the several courts of the city and county of Philadelphia.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Last evening there was a slight fire at No. 724 Alaska street. It originated among some old furniture.

BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly and Annual Meeting of the Philadelphia Conference of Baptist Ministers—The Opening Exercises—Reports on the State of the Church.

The regular quarterly and annual meeting of the Philadelphia Baptist Conference began at 10½ o'clock this morning in the Twelfth Baptist Church, Richmond street, near Frankford road. The President, Dr. J. M. Pendleton, of Upland, being absent on account of a death in the family, the First Vice-President, Rev. J. F. Sidham, pastor of the Falls of Schuylkill Church, occupied the chair. Rev. J. G. Walker was the Secretary.

The meeting opened with devotional exercises. A portion of the hymn "In the cross of Christ I glory" was sung, after which the 119th Psalm was read by the presiding officer.

A letter from Dr. Pendleton was read, expressing sorrow at his inability to be present at the meeting of the conference. Prayer was offered by Dr. Widner. The roll was then called, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion Rev. Hastings and Luther were elected members of the conference, in accordance with the regular report of the committee.

The reports on the state of the various churches were presented by the several pastors present. These showed a most prosperous condition of all the churches from which reports were received.

According to the programme agreed upon an essay was to have been read at the morning session by J. Spencer Kennard on the question—"How shall the benevolence of our Church be best developed?" On account of the absence of this gentleman the essay was deferred until another session.

Rev. Mr. Boardman, lately returned from Europe, was welcomed on behalf of the conference by the president. He replied in a few well-chosen words.

A communication was received from the lady managers of the Baptist Home, which was placed upon the minutes.

On motion a committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The officers to be elected were the president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and a committee of three to receive applications for membership.

While the committee were in consultation an exegesis of 2 Corinthians, v. 21: "For he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin." was given by the Secretary, Rev. J. G. Walker, that being in the regular order of exercises.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following, who were then unanimously elected to the several offices:—President, J. B. Hutchinson; First Vice President, J. E. Wynn; Second Vice President, George Frear; and Secretary, J. G. Walker.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

REAL ESTATE.

Properties Sold by the Sheriff.

Sheriff Leeds held his first sale yesterday afternoon in the old Court of Quarter Sessions. As the properties advertised for sale were nothing extra, the attendance was quite slim and the bidding dull and unprofitable, especially to the parties interested. Some of the properties were so encumbered with mortgages that it was almost impossible to obtain a bid. In one instance a property was sold for two dollars, while others brought from $5 to $100. Among the real estate disposed of was the following:—

Three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the southwestwardly side of Germantown avenue, between Luzerne and Roxborough streets, beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southwest line of Germantown avenue with the west line of Sixteenth street; thence extending southward on a line at right angles with Germantown avenue 375 feet 5 inches; thence northwestward 20 feet 1½ inches; thence northeastward 378 feet and thence southeastwardly 20 feet to place of beginning; yearly ground rent of $60 reserved; price, $900.

Three-story brick building and lot of ground on the north side of Powelton avenue, at the distance of 37 feet 6 inches east from Thirty-seventh street, having a front of 37 feet 6 inches, and a depth of 78 feet; sold as the property of John M. Mole. Price, $2300.

Lot of ground situate on the north side of Gray's Ferry road, in the Twenty-sixth ward, beginning at a point in the middle of Thirty-fifth street, containing 10 acres more or less. Price, $6000.

Three-story dwelling and lot of ground situate on the southeasterly side of Frankford avenue, in the Eighteenth ward, at the distance of 69 feet northeasterly from Marlborough street, containing in front on said avenue 15 feet, and in depth 68 feet. Price, $500.

Brick stable and lot of ground on the south side of Savery street, east of Frankford avenue. Price, $200.

Brick messuage and lot of ground on the east side of Twelfth street, 31 feet north of Jefferson, 15 feet front, 65 feet deep. Price, $250.

Building and improvements now being erected and lot west side of Frankford and Bristol Turnpike road and south side of Washington avenue, Twenty-fifth ward, 40 feet front, 120 feet deep. Ground rent, $120, reserved. Price, $3700.

Lot east side of Sixteenth street, 78 feet 3 inches south of Oxford, 39 feet 3 inches front, 172 feet 10 inches deep. Subject to building restrictions. Price, $200.

JOTTINGS.—This afternoon and evening is the occasion of the Republican delegate election throughout the First Senatorial district.

—The base ball players are still at work.

—Ten more slabs of the State House pavement were laid yesterday.

—The Sheriff's office is to be thoroughly overhauled and renovated.

—Common Council holds a special meeting this afternoon.

—One of the subscriptions to the European line of steamships is $25,000.

—The Union League holds its annual election on Monday evening next.

—A new railroad is about being constructed from this city to Chester.

—The present weather reminds one very much of September.

—A movement is on foot to organize a young men's reading-room in the northeastern part of the city.

—The first negro to be honored with a political position in this city was Colonel Purnell, the messenger in Sheriff Leeds' office.

—The flags between the rails of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway are as smooth as ice and as destructive to horseflesh.

—More gamblers and cutthroats attended the Central Station bearings yesterday than have ever been there as defendants.

—Should Policeman Murphy recover from the pistol-shot wound which he received on Saturday morning last, Jimmy Elliott, the New York fighter, will not be prosecuted.

—The German bakers of this city have contributed 260 barrels of superior flour to the Fair which is about being opened for the benefit of the German participants in the present European war.

ASSIGNEE APPOINTED.—Charles Henry Hart, Esq., has been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of this city and county, assignee and trustee of the estate of David Winternitz, an insolvent.

DIVORCE NOTICE.—Mrs. Fanny Rickards has given notice to her husband, Isaac Rickards, Esq., that, unless he has some objections, a divorce will be issued next Saturday.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS,
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,
GOLD PENS, PEN HOLDERS,
BOXES OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
VISITING CARDS, PLAYING CARDS,
etc., etc., etc., at very low prices.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthsi Sp

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD81 ABOVE CHESNUT.

AUCTION NOTICE.
Powell & West, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY MORNING,
At 11 o'clock,
AT LOMBARD STREET WHARF,
For account of whom it may concern,
35 BALES DAMAGED COTTON, 1 TRUNK WEARING APPAREL. [1t

FOURTH EDITION

VISCOUNT TREILHARD'S RECEPTION

The United States and France.

Speech of President Grant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Grant's Reception of the New French Minister.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Viscount Treilhard, at noon to-day, in accordance with a previous arrangement, called at the Executive Mansion. He was not accompanied by any one. He was in citizen's black dress, affording in this respect a strong contrast with M. Paradol, his predecessor, who was in full court dress at the time of his reception.

The new Minister was shown into the Blue-room by one of the ushers. A short time thereafter the Secretary of State arrived, and having exchanged a few words with the Minister, excused himself for a short time, proceeded to the office of the President, who, with the Secretary, came down stairs, and together entered the Blue-room. After the usual salutation the Minister addressed the President as follows:—

Viscount Treilhard's Speech.

Mr. President:—I have the honor to place in your hands the letter whereby the Government of the National Defense accredits me as its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America. The friendly relations which have long existed between France and the United States, and which it will be the object of all my efforts to maintain, will facilitate the execution of the honorable task which is confided to me. I entertain the hope, Mr. President, that I shall also be aided by the kindness of the Federal Government, which I have in times past learned to esteem, and which I have preserved in grateful remembrance.

The President replied as follows:—

Speech of the President.

Viscount, you are welcome as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France. Your former acceptable abode here in another diplomatic character gives occasion to congratulate you upon your promotion. It is believed that full confidence may be entertained in your friendly disposition.

You may be assured that in our intercourse with you we shall always bear in mind the origin of our kind relations with your country, and shall endeavor to preserve and strengthen them.

The President then returned to his office, and the Secretary accompanied the Minister to the door.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Union Pacific Railroad Land Sales.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The land sales of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for November amounted to $112,490, and the total sales to date, $1,276,540. The land grant trustees bought to-day and cancelled $50,000 of the land grant bonds. They purchase $50,000 additional next month. They have cancelled altogether $725,000 land grant bonds and sold half a million to settlers on notes secured by the land sold.

The Howard Murder Case.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 6.—An investigation of the murder of Benjamin Howard, of Westport, an old man seventy years of age, led to the arrest of Charles H. Cluff, a colored boy fifteen years of age. Cluff confesses the murder, and implicates John Pettis, about his own age, with being in the crime. Officers are on the track of Pettis. After murdering the old man, the boys robbed the body of about $60. Robbery was the object.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Wreck of the Mariposa.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Captain Samson, of the steamer General Meade, reports having spoken December 2, off Key West, pilot boat Invisible, who reported the crew of the missing steamship Mariposa had been picked up; afterwards saw her put a pilot on the Cortez, and she went into Key West.

FROM NEW YORK.

Derangement of the Cable.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—No cable despatches of to-day's date, either for the press or for private parties, have yet been received at the telegraph office.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Third Edition.

After further discussion by Messrs. Wilson, Julian, Clarke, of Kansas, and Washburn, of Wisconsin, Mr. Ela moved that the bill be laid on the table. Agreed to, yeas 89, nays 80.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1100 City 6s N.Is. c&p.	99⅝	10 sh Read.	s5wn. 91 1-16
$3000 W Jersey R 7s 97		70 do	...ls. 51 1-16
$3000 Read R 7s	104¾	400 do	...ls. 51¼
31 sh Com'h Bk.	ls. 58¾	15 do	..... 51 1-16
72 sh O C & A R.	s5wn. 46¾	1000 do	..... 51 3-16
22 do	....s5. 46¾	100 do	..s10wn. 51¼
100 sh Leh Nav St.	34¾	100 do	...b15. 51 3-16
20 do	....b5. 34¾	200 do	..... 51¼
100 do	....b30. 34¾	100 do	...s30. 51 3-16
200 do	....b30. 34¾	100 do	...s5&1. 51¼
100 do	..... 34¾	100 do	....s10. 51¼
10 sh Mech Bank	.. 31½	200 do	..ls. s10. 51¼
20 sh Union Bk	 56	100 do	.....c. 51¾
100 sh C & Am R.	s15wn. 117½	300 do	.....s. 51¼
		100 do	....b30. 51¼
170 sh Read R.	.c.51 1-16	100 do	..... 51¼
100 do	..s1n.51 1-16	200 do	..b90.51 3-16
200 do	....b30. 51¼	200 do	....b30. 51¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Bel. & Del 8m.	s5wk.... 86	100 sh Leh Nav.	s30. 34¾
$500 City 6s, New.	c&p.... 99¾	100 do	.....s30. 34¾
$400 do	....c&p. 99¾	300 do	..ls.130. 34¾
$1000 Leh 6s gold	... 90¾	15 do	..... 34¾
9 sh W Jersey R	.. 62	95 do	.....ls. 34¾
100 sh Penna R	.... 61¾	100 do	.....s60. 34¾
200 do	..ls.b60. 61¾	400 do	ls.s60wn.. 34¾
100 do	.....ls. 61¾	100 sh Reading R.	51 1-16
8 sh C & Am R	....117½	200 sh O C & A R.	ls. 46¾
		28 sh Leh Val	..ls. 60¾

23. 23.
$50,000
WORTH TO BE SOLD, IF POSSIBLE,
DURING THE PRESENT
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE,
Which was inaugurated on the 1st instant, and is now in
Full Progress.
French Corsets, reduced 87 to 68 cents.
7-inch all silk Sash Ribbons, now $1 per yard.
6-inch all-silk Sash Ribbons, now 85 cents per yard.
Linen Collars, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 cents up.
Linen Cuffs, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25 cents up.
Ladies' Undervests reduced 68 cents up.
Ladies' Merino Drawers, 75 cents up.
Hamburg Edgings at half price.
Gents' Silk Handkerciefs, new styles and cheap.
Gents' Castor Gloves, $1·25 up.
Gents' Lined Buck and Kid Gloves.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 44, 50, 75, $1 per pair.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 25, 31, 38 to 50 cents.
Children's Cloth Gloves in small sizes.
Children's Gloves, 10, 12, 14, 16 cents.
Kid Gloves at old prices.
Kid Gloves at less than old prices.
SWEEPING REDUCTIONS
In every department during this great sale at the
GREAT KID GLOVE EMPORIUM
OF
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
12 6 tuthstf PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS AT
MILLIKEN'S,
1128 CHESNUT STREET and
828 ARCH STREET.
"CHRISTMAS BOXES."
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
Finest Display Ever Shown in Philadelphia.
Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs. Gents' Initial Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Hdkfs. in Fancy Envelopes. Gent's Printed Handkerchiefs, new.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Fancy Cartons. Gents' Handkerchiefs, Fancy Cartons.
BOYS' PRINTED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, $1·00 per dozen.
Splendid Display of Table Cloths and Napkins,
Piano Covers, Fancy Table Covers.
As we are generally overcrowded during Christmas week, Ladies will find it more satisfactory to inspect our stock for presents as soon as possible.
MILLIKEN'S,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street,
11 6 2t PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.
HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
MERCHANT TAILORING IN ITS
FINER
BRANCHES,
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING
BETTER
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
UNDOUBTEDLY
THE
Cheapest Clothing in the City.
All-wool Suits to Measure, $13·00.
All-wool Suits to Measure, $13·00.
All-wool Suits to Measure, $13·00.
All-wool Suits to Measure, $13·00.
Cheviot Suits to Measure, $15·00.
Cheviot Suits to Measure, $15·00.
Cheviot Suits to Measure, $15·00.
Cheviot Suits to Measure, $15·00.
Bannockburn Suits to Measure, $18·00.
Bannockburn Suits to Measure, $18·00.
Bannockburn Suits to Measure, $18·00.
Bannockburn Suits to Measure, $18·00.
STYLE, FIT, AND WORK GUARANTEED, OR NO SALE.
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
9 17 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.
FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp
WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp
HOLIDAY GOODS.
NOTIONS, FANCY ZEPHYR GOODS,
TOYS, FANCY PERFUMERY, ETC.
GENUINE LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
At 50 cents per bottle.
Also a large assortment of
Chignons and Switches.
Switches reduced from 50 to 25 cents.
MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
11 No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,
Invite examination of their EXTRA FINE STOCK of
Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons.
Citron, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel.
Currants, Lady Apples.
Glace Apricots, Cherries,
Glace Figs, Pears.
Bellefleur Apples, Sweet Cider.
Prunes, English Walnuts. [11 10 thstu2mrp
Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, etc. etc. etc.
SPANISH OLIVES.
FINEST QUALITY OF THE NEW CROP,
For sale by the gallon by
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
12 3 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.
CHOICE ALMERIA GRAPES,
Just received from this day's sale.
FINEST DEHESA LAYER RAISINS, in boxes, halves and quarters.
NEW PAPER SHELL ALMONDS.
SPLENDID NEW CITRON AND LEMON PEEL.
NEW WHITE CLOVER HONEY, in 2 lb. and 4 lb. boxes.
A large assortment of NEW FRUITS, ASPARAGUS GREEN CORN, FRESH TOMATOES, GREEN PEAS, Etc.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu PHILADELPHIA.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
Choice White Almeria Grapes,
In one-eighth kegs—own importation.
CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,
PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
E. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Have just received a large assortment of new and elegant PARIAN STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES AND TOILET SETS,
PERFUMERY BOXES, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, AND CIGAR HOLDERS,
Together with a great variety of
FANCY ARTICLES,
Especially adapted for holiday presents, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices. 12 6 16t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately existing between BYRON MUDGE and JOSEPH M. WILLIAMS, Provision Dealers, under the firm of MUDGE & WILLIAMS was dissolved on the 30th day of November, 1870, by mutual consent.

B. MUDGE is authorized to settle all debts due to, and by the firm at No. 37 South EIGHTEENTH Street, where he will continue the business.

B. MUDGE,
J. M. WILLIAMS.
12 5 2t*